

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current  
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



281.9

Ag 83

335



ERS-Foreign 335

*National Agricultural  
Library*

*JUN 8 1972*

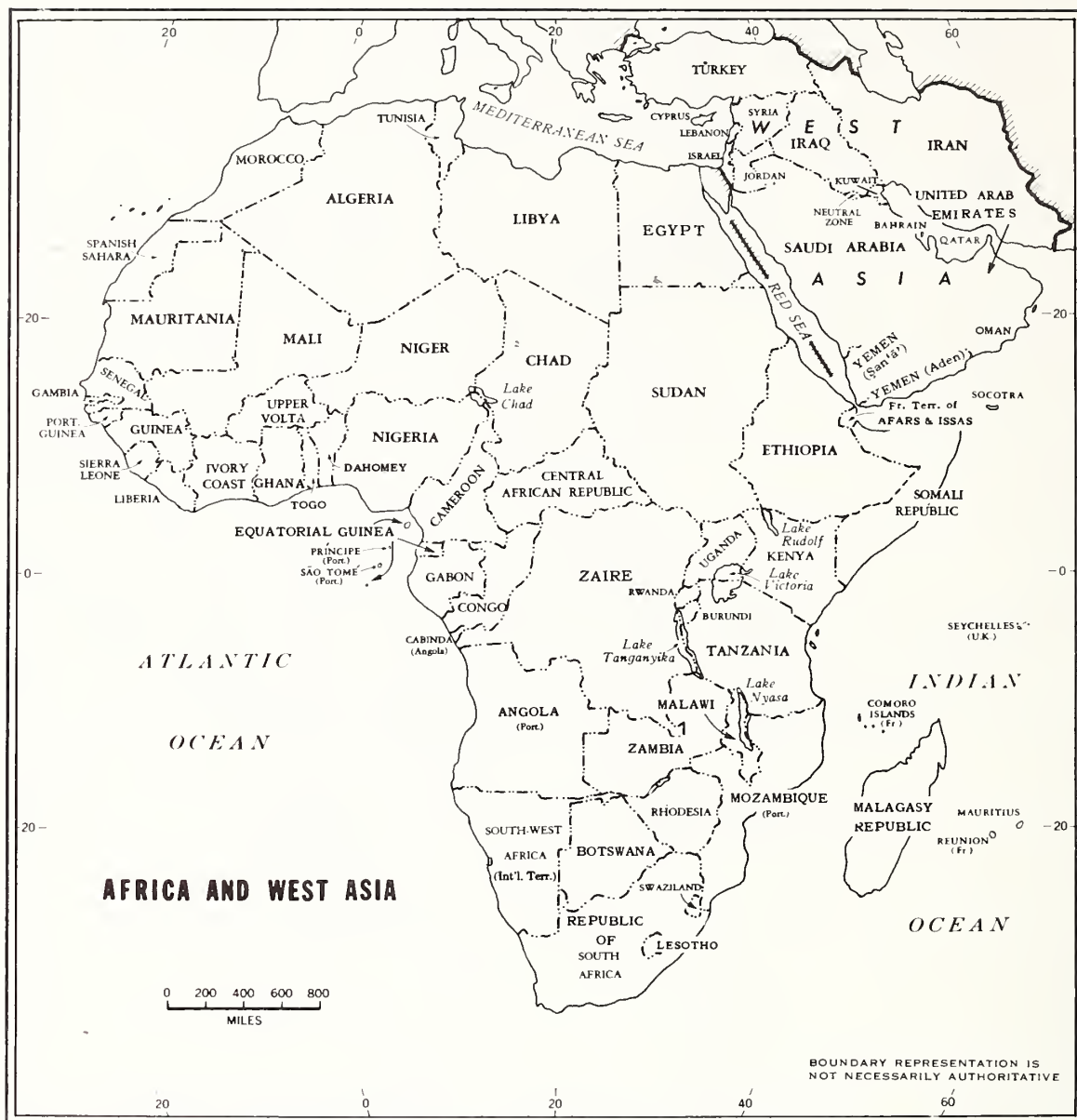
*D.C. Branch*

# THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

**Review of 1971 and Outlook for 1972**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 8176-72 (4) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ABSTRACT: Africa's gain in agricultural output in 1971 surpassed the long-term average increase of 3 percent, while West Asia's total agricultural production gained 4 percent, equaling its long-term average. Africa experienced a rise of 3 percent in per capita food production while West Asia's remained unchanged from 1970. This report reviews the recent agricultural year, gives the early-season outlook for 1972 production and trade of selected commodities and countries, reviews country trade in farm products, and cites 1971 U.S. agricultural trade.

KEY WORDS: Agricultural production, per capita food production, Africa, West Asia, agricultural trade.

## FOREWORD

This is one of 5 regional supplements to the World Agricultural Situation, WAS 2, issued in November 1971.

Highlights of the 1971 agricultural year in Africa and West Asia are reviewed in some detail for 26 countries in Africa and 8 in West Asia. Tabular data for countries omitted from the text discussion are included in the appendix.

Robert E. Marx directed and coordinated this report. Other participants include Judy F. Adkins, Linda M. Bailey, Sandra B. Burgess, Arthur L. Coffing, John C. Dunmore, William F. Hall, Michael E. Kurtzig, Rose A. Miller, Carey B. Singleton, Snider W. Skinner, Herbert H. Steiner, H. Charles Treacle, and Winifred A. Wilson. Situation reports from U.S. agricultural attaches abroad were drawn upon extensively for several countries.

*Wade F. Gregory*

WADE F. GREGORY, Chief  
Developing Countries Branch  
Foreign Demand and Competition Division  
Economic Research Service

# CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY.....	1	Nigeria.....	23
		Rhodesia.....	24
		Rwanda.....	27
		Senegal.....	27
		South Africa, Rep. of.....	28
		Sudan.....	31
AFRICA:		Tanzania.....	33
Algeria.....	2	Tunisia.....	34
Angola.....	4	Uganda.....	36
Burundi.....	5	Zaire.....	38
Cameroon.....	6	Zambia.....	40
Egypt.....	6		
		WEST ASIA:	
Ghana.....	8	Cyprus.....	44
Ivory Coast.....	9	Iran.....	45
Kenya.....	10	Iraq.....	47
Liberia.....	13	Israel.....	49
Libya.....	13	Jordan.....	52
		Lebanon.....	54
Malagasy Republic.....	14	Syria.....	57
Malawi.....	16	Turkey.....	58
Morocco.....	18		
Mozambique.....	21	APPENDIX TABLES.....	61
Niger .....	22		



# THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AFRICA AND WEST ASIA

## REVIEW OF 1971 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1972

### SUMMARY

Following a slow year in 1970, agricultural production for the Africa and West Asia region rose moderately in 1971. Total agricultural output increased 3.7 percent while food production increased 4.1 percent. Output grew faster than population, so agricultural production was up 1 percent and food production 1.5 percent per person.

#### Africa

Africa's agricultural production in 1971 was well above the 1970 level and surpassed the 3-percent long-term growth rate. The index of total agriculture rose 4 points to 120 (1961-65 = 100) <sup>1/</sup> and the food production index reached 121. Food production per capita rose 3 percent to 99 percent of the base period.

The Republic of South Africa had the largest advance in output among the 3 chief agricultural producers of the continent. A harvest of 8.6 million tons <sup>2/</sup> of corn, the second-highest on record; record-breaking crops of wheat, 1.5 million tons, and sugar, 1.9 million tons; and a good peanut crop helped push total production 7 percent ahead of 1970. Corn exports will be higher in 1972.

The other 2 of the 3 largest agricultural production countries are Nigeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Nigeria's total production gained 3 percent. Most subsistence crops were up moderately and peanuts showed an increase of 30 percent from the very poor crop of 1970. In Egypt, output gained 1 percent. Estimated production of wheat, rice, barley, and corn rose above 1970, an excellent grain year, but cotton, by far the most valuable crop, was down 6 percent to 479,000 tons.

Production was up in nearly all the rest of Africa, too. Zambia's commercial crop production almost doubled. Malawi experienced a sharp rise due to large tobacco and tea crops. The peanut crop led a recovery in Senegal, and in Tunisia a large increase in production was due mostly to a 600,000-ton wheat crop, the largest since 1963.

Only a few African countries suffered losses in agricultural output in 1971. Kenya and Uganda were down 3-4 percent due to dry weather. Algeria's lower output was occasioned by reduced crops of wheat and barley.

The 3 outstanding export crops of Africa are coffee, cotton, and cocoa. The African coffee crop for 1971 was up fractionally. Cotton production was unchanged despite smaller crops for the 2 major producers, Egypt and Sudan. Cocoa bean production was up by 72,000 tons to 1.12 million tons.

#### West Asia

Total agricultural output rose about 4 percent in 1971, equaling the long-term average increase. The index of farm production was 128 (1961-65 = 100), <sup>3/</sup> and food production rose to 127, although per capita food production was unchanged at 102.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Based on production of 32 countries for which indices have been prepared. See table 1 for indices of each country.

<sup>2/</sup> Metric tons and U.S. dollars are used in this report; exceptions are stated specifically.

<sup>3/</sup> Based on production of 8 countries for which indices have been prepared.

Production in Turkey, the largest agricultural producer in West Asia, increased 7 percent and was largely responsible for the regional gain. The increase was primarily attributable to the record wheat crop of 10.5 million tons, about 30 percent greater than the 1970 crop. Turkey is in the unusual position of having wheat to export. The 1972 wheat crop is not as promising. Significant increases in barley and cotton crops helped to push the 1971 index of agricultural production to 133.

Iran, the second largest agricultural producer of the region, incurred an 8-percent loss, the largest in the area mostly through a drought-reduced wheat crop. The rice crop also was down.

The big crops of West Asia are wheat and cotton. In 1970 the region's wheat crop was up about 13 percent to 15.6 million tons and cotton production was up 10 percent; largest gains for both crops were in Turkey.

## AFRICA

### ALGERIA

Growth of the Algerian economy slowed in 1971. Gross National Product (GNP) increased by only about 4 percent compared with annual increases averaging 9 percent from 1966 to 1970. Chief causes were temporary interruption of petroleum exports and disruption in the flow of supplies to some sectors of the economy because of stricter import controls.

With the resumption of petroleum exports, the completion of a new pipeline, and the inauguration of new industrial projects, economic growth is expected to show a sharp increase in 1972.

### Agricultural Production

Total value of agricultural production is divided as follows: annual crops, principally wheat and barley, 35 percent; livestock products, 36 percent; fruit and vegetables, 16 percent; and wine, 13 percent. About 60 percent of agricultural output, including one-third of the cereal crops, comes from the 2,000 large socialized farms covering a total of 2.3 million hectares, and employing 139,000 permanent and 100,000 seasonal workers. The balance of production is accounted for by 587,000 private farms, more than 70 percent of which are smaller than 20 hectares. These provide a livelihood for 1.1 million workers. Citrus and wine are largely produced by the socialized sector while cereals, livestock, olives, and dates are predominantly from private farms.

The index of agricultural production dropped about 8 percent in 1971 to 92 (1961-65 = 100). Dry weather reduced the wheat harvest from 1.5 million tons in 1970 to an estimated 1.2 million tons. Citrus production is declining because the trees have not received enough fertilizer, pesticides, and other inputs and over half are more than 25 years old. Production in 1971 was about 400,000 tons. Grape production, estimated at 900,000 tons in 1970, continued to decline in 1971. About 25,000 hectares of vineyards were plowed up in 1971, some to be replaced by other crops, and some to be replanted in improved varieties of grapes including raisin and table grapes. Olive oil production increased from 15,000 tons to an estimated 25,000 tons in 1971. Date production in 1970/71 recovered from the low production level of 79,000 tons registered in 1969/70.



Production of potatoes and tomatoes showed little change. In general, production of crops and fruit has not increased appreciably over the past 7 years because of the scarcity of physical inputs and skilled manpower. Mutton and beef account for one-half of the value of livestock products, milk one-third, and poultry and eggs, the rest. All these have changed little.

### Agricultural Policy

Algeria's development strategy gives highest priority to the creation of basic industries for all major consumer goods and some investment goods. Policy calls for austerity in capital accumulation and investment of 35 percent of GDP. Algeria's 1970-73 plan allots only 15 percent of new investment to agriculture. The long-term objective is to reduce the dependency on imports of cereals, dairy, and other livestock products, and to expand employment possibilities in agriculture. Production is to be increased by the utilization of fallow land for forage crops, increasing inputs of fertilizer and selected seed, expanding irrigated areas, and by more efficient utilization of machinery. The Government is planning large-scale feedlots, and dairy, mutton, broiler, and egg enterprises. In accordance with a law passed in November 1971, land owned by absentee landlords will be purchased and distributed to landless farmers. Small farms will be consolidated into cooperatives through which extension services and credit will be channeled.

### Foreign Trade

Algeria's trade deficit increased to \$121 million in 1971 from \$65 million in 1970. Exports were valued at \$851 million, a decline of 16 percent, reflecting the temporary interruption of petroleum exports and the cessation of wine exports to France. Imports were valued at \$972 million, down 10 percent, due to intensified import restrictions.

Crude oil accounted for over 60 percent of exports. Wine, the second ranking export, increased to \$143 million in 1970, but fell sharply in 1971 when the French market was cut off. Wine was included in a number of bilateral trade agreements, notably one with the USSR which provides for export of up to 5 million hectoliters of low-quality wine per year through 1975. Algerian policy is to shift production and export into higher quality wine and to replace the present bilateral agreement with France with an agreement with the European Community (EC). Citrus fruit makes up about half of the agricultural exports other than wine. Citrus exports declined to \$21 million in 1970, and were about the same in 1971. Competition in the main outlet, the EC, will hinder any appreciable increase in the near future.

Exports of vegetables, mainly tomatoes, potatoes, and artichokes valued at \$10 million in 1970 declined, due partly to lower production and partly to rising domestic consumption and a lack of export promotion and organization in the highly competitive French market.

Imports of agricultural products were lower in 1970, chiefly because of a decline in wheat imports. This decline was reversed in 1971 when wheat imports increased. A further increase is expected in 1971/72 when Algeria is expected to purchase more than 800,000 tons of wheat. Principal agricultural imports are cereals, sugar, and meat and live animals.

U.S. exports to Algeria in 1971 totaled \$82.1 million and included \$17.7 million worth of agricultural products. Principal farm products were wheat, valued at \$7.9 million, tallow, valued at \$4.0 million, and cotton at \$3.6 million. U.S. agricultural imports from Algeria in 1971 amounted to \$86,000, largely essential oils and sausage casings. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## ANGOLA

The Angolan economy continued to expand in 1971, led by construction, manufacturing, petroleum, and mining. Despite an increasing diversification of the economy, agriculture still accounts for more than half of total output.

### Agricultural Production

Coffee production, estimated at 204,000 tons in 1971, showed a small increase. Overproduction of low-quality coffee depressed the market. The government is encouraging production of less coffee of higher quality. Cotton production continued its expansion, increasing to 33,000 tons, up 9 percent over 1970. Financial and technical assistance to farmers and guaranteed prices have spurred larger plantings and increased yields on commercial farms. Commercial sales of corn, the third cash crop, declined in 1970.

Bananas and cattle showed gains. The 1970 sisal harvest of 61,000 tons was down 6 percent from 1969, and the decline continued in 1971. Many small farmers have not renewed plantings because of low prices. Drought over large areas at the beginning of 1972 may result in substantial reductions in production of coffee, cotton, and corn. The dry weather was forcing reduction of cattle herds.

### Agricultural Policy

The 1968-73 development plan allots only 8 percent of a total investment of \$900 million to agriculture. Special emphasis is on increasing livestock production and on encouraging farmers to produce for the market by improving the marketing system. Prohibition of new coffee plantings and crop diversification loans to producers are aimed at reducing the chronic overproduction of coffee.

### Foreign Trade

Because of a long-standing negative balance of payments, a new system of import priorities was established in November 1971 favoring goods essential for economic development and consumption, and sharply restricting imports of luxuries. This is expected to cut imports by about 16 percent in 1972. To reduce the current oversupply of coffee the so-called "parallel operations" have been extended for another year. This allows half of the foreign exchange acquired from the sale of coffee to "new markets" outside of quota to be used for importing those goods otherwise restricted. A similar subsidy helped increase exports of sisal in 1970.

Although petroleum, iron ore, and diamonds together made up 42 percent of the value of exports in 1970, agriculture is still the largest export earner. Coffee, valued at \$136.5 million in 1970, represented a third of export receipts. For the first 6 months of 1971, coffee exports totaled \$70 million. Cotton, the second agricultural export, jumped by over a fourth to \$14.7 million in 1970, and exports were valued at \$8.4 million in the first-half of 1971. Revision of the cotton regulations to allow sales on the world market should stimulate cotton exports in the future. Exports of corn declined in quantity in 1970, but value increased to \$8.8 million; first-half 1971 corn exports were \$2.7 million. Banana exports were valued at \$4 million in 1970, a 57-percent increase over 1969, and the first 6 months of 1971 reached \$2.8 million. Sisal exports were valued at \$8.4 million in 1970, a 20-percent jump over 1969, due mainly to an export subsidy.

An Italian investment in a 900-hectare banana plantation is expected to increase exports sharply from 1972 to 1975. Meat exports totaled only 2,200 tons in 1970.

The principal agricultural imports in 1970 were wine, valued at \$17.8 million, wheat and wheat flour at \$4.9 million, olive oil at \$4.1 million, and dairy products at \$3.7 million.

U.S. agricultural exports to Angola in 1971 accounted for \$4.0 million of a \$35.7 million total, and included \$1.7 million worth of wheat. U.S. agricultural imports from Angola in 1971 were valued at \$82.3 million, almost all coffee. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## BURUNDI

### Agricultural Production

Production of coffee, the main cash crop, doubled to 22,000 tons in 1970 and rose to an estimated 25,000 tons in 1971. The second excellent crop in a row was due to both continued favorable weather and improved care and maintenance of coffee trees.

Government efforts to increase the production of the principal food crops, cassava, sweetpotatoes, corn, and beans, have resulted in small increases. Measures have been taken to limit banana plantings, which are considered excessive. Rice production exceeds domestic requirements at the prevailing producer price. A plague of rodents caused extensive damage to cotton, corn, peanuts, and rice in the Ruzizi Valley.

### Development Policy

The basic priority under the 5-year plan is to ensure a food supply adequate in both quantity and quality. The aim is to concentrate on crops which provide a high return and earn foreign exchange. A project financed by the United Nations Development Program aims at developing production in the sparsely populated eastern region which makes up one-sixth of the total Burundi land area. Besides bringing idle land into production, policy calls for intensification of agriculture and livestock farming.

### Foreign Trade

Preliminary estimates set 1971 exports at \$22 million, down from \$24.4 million in 1970, mainly due to lower coffee prices. Coffee exports (mostly Arabica) were valued at \$17.1 million in 1970. More than 40 percent of 1971 coffee receipts of \$17.6 million came from coffee harvested and shipped during 1970. With coffee production for both 1970 and 1971 running substantially above its International Coffee Agreement quota, Burundi will have filled more than half of the 1972 quota when harvest begins in June 1972. This may hamper the sale of the 1972 crop.

Cotton, Burundi's second export crop, accounted for about 9 percent of export earnings in 1970. Quantity exported remained about the same in 1971, but price increased. Tea exports increased from \$120,000 in 1970, and hide exports remained near the \$350,000 value of 1970.

In 1970, the United States purchased 13,700 tons of the 20,300 tons of coffee Burundi exported, and paid Burundi \$13.9 million or 68 percent of Burundi's export earnings from coffee and 57 percent of its total foreign exchange earnings.

U.S. agricultural exports to Burundi in 1971 amounted to \$320,000; a third of total U.S. exports to Burundi. The agricultural exports consisted mostly of nonfat



dry milk for relief. U.S. imports of Burundi's farm products in 1971 amounted to \$11.4 million, nearly all coffee. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## CAMEROON

### Agricultural Production

In 1971, agricultural production rose 5 percent to 128 (1961-65 = 100). Production of the 2 major commercial crops, coffee and cocoa, did not show great changes. Coffee production in 1971 amounted to 1.25 million bags (75,000 tons), an increase of 9 percent. The 120,000-ton cocoa crop of 1971 was up somewhat from the 112,000-ton production of the year before.

An American company is making a trial planting of pineapples in the Mbandjok area of Cameroon, north of Yaounde on the Transcameroonian Railway. Planting materials are due to arrive from Hawaii early this year. If the tests are judged successful, a large plantation and cannery could be established.

Cameroon's associate membership in the EC permits duty-free shipments of pineapples to Western Europe. Cameroonian pineapples would meet special competition from Ivory Coast, which grows pineapples commercially and is an associate EC member.

### Agricultural Policy

Agriculture including livestock production plays a comparatively unimportant role in Cameroon's 1971/72-1975/76 plan. Projected expenditures of \$70 million for agriculture make up less than 7 percent of total plan expenditures of over \$1 billion. Objectives for agriculture include annual production levels by 1975/76 of 150,000 tons of cocoa beans, 30,000 tons of Arabica coffee, 70,000 tons of robusta coffee, 55,550 tons of palm oil processed by factories and 30,000 tons processed by traditional methods, 120,000 tons of unginned cotton, and 19,000 tons of natural rubber.

### Foreign Trade

In 1970, total exports valued at \$226 million fell just \$16 million short of total imports. Major farm exports were cocoa valued at \$55 million, coffee, \$53 million, and cotton, \$18 million.

Agricultural imports by the United States from Cameroon in 1971 totaled \$19.1 million, mainly coffee, \$17.0 million, unmanufactured tobacco, \$1.4 million, and cocoa products, \$341,000.

Farm produce exported by the United States to Cameroon in 1971 was worth \$2.1 million; the largest item was unmanufactured tobacco worth \$1.2 million. U.S. tobacco exports to Cameroon consist of black fat, flue-cured, burley, and dark-fired tobaccos, while the United States imports tobacco for making cigars from Cameroon. (Snider W. Skinner)

## ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

In 1971, Egypt, Syria, and Libya agreed to form a confederation of Arab Republics. Egypt changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The confederation agreement calls for the eventual merger of the 3 governments, although the major effort has been directed towards increased military coordination. Plans call for economic coordination to begin in 1975.

During 1971, a 10-year plan to provide electricity to all Egyptian villages was begun. The entire cost (in terms of foreign exchange) of the project is to be financed by the Soviet Union. In addition, the Soviet Union will provide most of the technical expertise needed to carry out the project.

### Agricultural Production

Following a relatively slow 1970, agricultural production rose in 1971. The index of total agricultural production rose 1 point to 113, due mainly to higher wheat yields, but was no higher than in 1969. Rice and sugarcane also showed production increases. Total food production rose 4 percent over 1970. Since population continues its 3-percent growth rate, per capita food production increased by 1 percent.

Larger wheat output was due to higher yields, which Egyptian officials credit to increased plantings of an improved domestic variety. Experiments with the new Mexican short-strawed varieties indicate a potential for considerably higher yields.

The area designated for cotton production was reduced again in 1971--from 1.69 to 1.59 million acres. Production of 479,000 tons was 30,000 tons less than in 1970. Planted rice area was 1.18 million acres, 20,000 more than in 1970.

### Agricultural Policy

A slight relaxation of governmental control may stimulate the economy. The shift features a return of property sequestered from individuals and encouragement of direct foreign investment in the Egyptian economy. The first policy has been announced but not implemented but the second has been implemented by a new law which eased investment regulations and set up a new bank to facilitate transfers of capital.

A second policy shift which directly affects agriculture is a recent decision to develop all new land reclamation projects in economic units of production, including primary processing plants for the commodities produced. When first operational, the units will be under the control of the government; later they will become independent companies. The 5-year reclamation plan adopted in 1971 calls for the reclamation of 684,000 acres.

### Foreign Trade

According to official trade figures, total Egyptian exports during 1970 were \$762 million, against imports valued at \$787 million. However, other sources indicate that imports are understated. Imports from the United States represented 6.1 percent of total Egyptian imports during 1970, down from 7.1 percent in 1969. The Soviet Union, Egypt's most important trading partner, took \$282 million from Egypt and supplied \$96 million in imports in 1970.

Australia supplied 1.3 million tons of wheat in 1971, most of Egypt's wheat imports. Australia has 2 more years to run on a 3-year contract calling for delivery of 1 million tons per year. For 1971/72, 500,000 tons were added.

During 1971, Egypt and the United States reached agreement on repayment of past-due debts. The agreement calls for 95 percent roll-over credit when a payment is made to the CCC. The first payment was made in January 1972, and an \$11 million line of CCC credit was opened to Egypt. That credit was used to buy 300 tons of tobacco, 30,000 tons of corn, 20,000 tons of vegetable oil, and 10,000-12,000 tons of tallow.

Egypt's 1971/72 trade plan for agriculture calls for exports of \$331 million worth of cotton, \$150 million in yarn and textiles, \$83 million in rice, and \$62 million in vegetables. Imports are to involve \$138 million of wheat, \$41 million of flour, and \$15 million of meat.

U.S. exports to Egypt in 1971 totaled \$62.8 million including \$34.5 million of agricultural shipments. Primary items were cottonseed oil valued at \$17.9 million and tallow valued at \$10.8 million. U.S. imports of Egyptian agricultural products in 1971 amounted to \$2.6 million, of which \$1.9 million was cotton with stapling between 1-3/8 and 1-1/16 inches. (Arthur L. Coffing)

## GHANA

Ghana had a change of government on January 13, 1972. The new regime has reinstated the worker's brigade and state farms. It has also subsidized some basic consumer items so they can be sold at predevaluation prices. Included are milk, sugar, rice, sardines, bar soap, cutlasses, and codfish. Some of these products almost doubled in price after the December devaluation.

Ghana's foreign debts, totaling about \$800 million, continue to be worrisome. The new government has repudiated some of these debts and has rescheduled payment of others.

### Agricultural Production

Ghana's index of 1971 agricultural output rose about 6 percent to 115. Much of the increase was due to the large cocoa crop.

If the estimated 1971 production of 465,000 tons of cocoa beans proves valid, it will be the second largest crop produced; the record crop of 563,000 tons was produced in 1964.

Rice production was up in 1971. With the expansion of rice production in the Northern and Upper Regions, it appears that additional rice mills will be activated or built.

Ghana's Cotton Development Board continues its cotton project in the Northern Region. Reportedly, 12,000 acres will be planted in 1972 compared with 4,600 acres in 1971. The UN Development Program is assisting in research and France is furnishing extension services to the cotton farmers. In spite of free insecticides, seed, fertilizer, and technical advice, cotton growing has not yet become popular with the farmers of the area. Farmers are paid 7 pesewas (5.5 cents) per pound for unginned cotton.

The 2 government sugar mills at Asutsuare and Komenda continue to operate far below capacity, largely due to inadequate supplies of sugarcane. The mill at Asutsuare includes a sugar refinery and a distillery for making alcohol from molasses; it is having problems marketing its products. To keep the refinery operating in 1971, raw sugar was imported from Brazil; high prices for raw sugar this year may halt this procedure.

In 1971, a fertilizer storage and distribution depot was built at Sunyani in Brong-Ahafo Region. There are now fertilizer depots in each of the 5 districts of Brong-Ahafo Region. Distribution is handled by the extension service.

Poultry is Ghana's leading livestock industry and poultry production continues to expand.



## Agricultural Policy

With the devaluation of the cedi from U.S. 98 cents to U.S. 55 cents, the price paid growers for a headload of 60 pounds of cocoa beans was raised from 8 to 10 cedis. This amounted to a 25-percent raise in Ghanaian money. In terms of American money, it amounted to a decrease from 13.1 cents to 9.2 cents a pound. At the newer 78-cent conversion rate, the price to the grower is U.S. 13.0 cents a pound, almost back to where it started.

The government increased the price paid rice farmers from 8 cedis per bag of 180 pounds to 10 cedis for "variety 64" (presumably C4-63) and 9 cedis for other varieties. This announcement was made while the value of the cedi was U.S. 55 cents, and the price was for rice delivered to the government rice mill at Tamale.

## Foreign Trade

Ghana's unit of money, the cedi, was devalued from U.S. 98 cents to U.S. 55 cents near the end of 1971. After the January 1972 coup, it was revalued once more to U.S. 78 cents.

Exports in 1970 were valued at \$458 million, contrasted to imports worth \$411 million, for a favorable trade balance.<sup>1/</sup>

A considerable part of Ghana's imports from the United States is financed under Public-Law 480.

U.S. exports to Ghana in 1971 totaled \$54.7 million; the agricultural share totaled \$14.1 million, mainly cotton valued at \$4.3 million, tallow valued at \$3.2 million, and tobacco valued at \$2.1 million. U.S. imports of Ghana's agricultural produce in 1971 amounted to \$79.0 million, nearly all cocoa beans and cocoa products. (Snider W. Skinner)

## IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast continues to show a high rate of economic growth. In 1971, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached over \$1.6 billion, with per capita GDP of over \$300.

A number of new industries have been established or are in process of being established. An American company is making a feasibility study of iron ore development in western Ivory Coast near Man. Extensive iron ore deposits there are extensions of the very large deposits being developed at Mount Nimba in Liberia.

In 1972, work is expected to begin at Ferkessedougou on an irrigated sugarcane plantation and a \$20 million sugar refinery. A new rubber plantation is planned in the southwest near Grand Bereby. Work continues on the \$32 million textile complex at Dimbokro; the managers of this factory plan to export about 70 percent of the product. Power from the \$100 million dam on the Bandama River at Kossou will begin to flow in October 1972; this power will double Ivory Coast's supply of electricity.

Not all the economic signs are good. Ivory Coast's foreign debt keeps going up, although it is not nearly so burdensome as that of neighboring Ghana. Ivory Coast's stock of tropical hardwoods is disappearing under accelerated cutting; only in the southwest do extensive reserves remain.

---

<sup>1/</sup> For a discussion of the significance to Ghanaian commerce of Britain's entry into the EC, see the section on Nigeria, page 23

## Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production in the Ivory Coast increased 7 percent in 1971 to an index of 141.

Coffee and cocoa remain the keystones of the Ivory Coast economy and the major export commodities. Ivory Coast is the third largest producer of both products. The 1971 coffee crop of 250,000 tons did not equal larger crops of some earlier years. However, the estimated 1971 cocoa crop of 225,000 tons was a record.

## Foreign Trade

For the twenty-third consecutive year, Ivory Coast maintained a favorable balance of trade in 1970. Exports of \$469 million exceeded imports of \$369 million.

After an unusual trade year in 1969, when the most valuable exports ranked as wood, cocoa, and coffee, exports reverted to the traditional rank of coffee, cocoa, and wood.

In 1970, exports of coffee worth \$155 million made up one-third of all exports. Cocoa beans and cocoa products valued at \$115.2 million comprised one-fourth of total exports in 1970.

U.S. exports to Ivory Coast in 1971 amounted to \$21.6 million, mostly nonagricultural. Farm exports were valued at \$1.5 million in 1971; mainly rice and wheat. U.S. imports of Ivory Coast farm products in 1971 were valued at \$77.3 million including \$57.4 million in coffee and \$19.7 million in cocoa beans and cocoa products. (Snider W. Skinner)

## KENYA

After a mild recession in 1971, marked economic improvement is possible for Kenya's economy. A severe drought lowered the production of some principal crops and of total agricultural output. Production of both corn and wheat was well below 1970 levels.

Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at \$1.5 billion for 1971; per capita GDP was about \$130. The agricultural sector accounts for over one-third of GDP.

Several major factors are expected to have a marked impact on Kenya's economy during 1972.

The country's most serious economic problem is rising unemployment in the urban areas, and the challenge of creating jobs for unskilled and semiskilled people increases as the population of approximately 11.3 million people expands.

During 1971, Kenya made a decision to peg its shilling to the U.S. dollar. This move, made with the East African Community (EAC) partners Tanzania and Uganda, is likely to result in greater stability in Kenya's foreign monetary transactions. It makes imports more expensive and exports cheaper outside the dollar's sphere of influence, which could expand exports and dampen imports.

Another important factor was the ending of a 6-month drought in the first half of 1971. The agricultural sector may show some continued effect in 1972. However,

the manufacturing, transportation, and construction sectors are expected to be strengthened through measures to replace more imports with domestic commodities.

Tourism, a major foreign exchange earner, continues to grow. In 1970, foreign exchange earnings from tourism represented about \$52 million, 18 percent of total export earnings. As air transportation improves and the use of giant jet aircraft to East Africa expands, Kenya should realize more of its vast tourist potential. In 1957 only 20,000 tourists visited Kenya, but by 1970, there were approximately 340,000.

### Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production in Kenya slipped 4 percent in 1971 to 128, but sugar and pineapples showed impressive increases. Gross farm revenue was estimated at \$232 million for 1971, compared with \$236 million the previous year. Gains were registered in commercial deliveries of all crops except corn, wheat, and rice. Despite good harvests, receipts from coffee and tea were down slightly because of lower prices. Conversely, higher prices for cereal crops held receipts firm in the face of smaller harvests, and maintained receipts from livestock and livestock products.

Kenya's plans to produce adequate supplies of corn and wheat were hampered by smaller acreage and adverse weather conditions during 1971. Wheat acreage was systematically reduced during 1969-71, but severe drought left the 1971 harvest about 60,000 tons below domestic requirements. Wheat output dropped 40,000 tons to 180,000 tons in 1971. This decline in the face of rising consumption has resulted in a need for imports of approximately 100,000 tons in 1972. As an incentive to wheat producers, the support price for wheat was raised in 1971. However, new lands may not be brought under wheat fast enough. Fast-rising demand is expected to exceed 320,000 tons by 1973.

Although the acreage devoted to corn equaled 1970 area, the drought affected both the main crop and the late crop, and supplies of this staple food were short. Production of corn was approximately 1.3 million tons in 1971, down 200,000 tons from the previous year. Planting of varietal hybrid corn in 1971 was estimated at 500,000 acres--200,000 acres on large-scale farms and the rest on small-scale farms. Kenya grows about 3 million acres of corn annually.

With the supply of cornmeal critically short, the government took measures to import 100,000 tons of corn. A third of this was imported during 1971, so imports are expected to continue through 1972. Pressure on the corn supply can be expected to continue because of increased food demand by an expanding population and growing demand by the livestock industry.

Coffee production during 1971 was 66,000 tons, a decline of 4,000 tons. The coffee berry disease was prevalent in some districts. Under the ICA, Kenya was allocated an export quota of 46,000 tons for October 1971-September 1972. Additional nonquota exports rose sharply to 13,000 tons valued at \$10.4 million; Japan, Poland, USSR, and Romania were the main nonquota customers.

Tea production during 1971 was 36,000 tons, down almost 5,000 tons from 1970. The early drought cut tea output but production recovered rapidly during the last quarter of 1971.

Pyrethrum production for the year ended September 30, 1971, nearly doubled to just under 10,000 tons primarily because of extensive new plantings undertaken in 1970. Production may reach 13,000 tons during the 1972 season.

Sisal production in 1971 was 25,000 tons, down 1,000 tons from 1970. Lower prices resulting from increased use of synthetic fibers were the main long-term



cause for declining sisal output. Sisal prices today are about half of the \$346 per ton, c.i.f. Europe, for grade-one sisal paid in 1964.

Sugar production rose a tenth in 1971, reaching a record of 138,000 tons. Sugar consumption, increasing at a 6.5-percent annual rate, totaled an estimated 168,000 tons last year.

Pineapple production increased a fourth to a record 44,000 tons in 1971. More pineapples are now being shipped as fresh fruit. However, the larger portion of the pineapple crop is still shipped as canned fruit and juice.

### Agricultural Policy

Kenya's basic agricultural policies remained unchanged in 1971. Conservative import policies and aggressive export policies continued in efforts to foster development of domestic farm programs. Land settlement retained a high priority. The 1970-74 plan allocated more than one-third of the planned expenditures to land resources development. In 1971, about 60,000 more Africans settled on new farms.

Economic policies were strengthened in late 1971 and early 1972. These policies directly affect farm and export prices for farm products. Kenya's currency was pegged to the U.S. dollar and foreign exchange controls were implemented. New control measures prohibit traders, manufacturers, importers, and producers from raising prices above those in effect on December 22, 1971. Price control measures were imposed to offset effects of increased taxes levied on imports and the currency devaluation.

### Foreign Trade

Kenya's annual trade deficit reached \$154 million in 1970. Total exports were \$287 million, up \$31 million from the previous year; agricultural exports totaled \$162 million, up \$15 million. Coffee exports, valued at \$62 million, increased a fourth, and tea exports reached a record high of \$36 million.

Value of total imports in 1970 reached a record \$442 million, up \$82 million from the previous year. Agricultural imports rose \$10 million to \$38 million.

The principal agricultural products imported were fats and oils, sugar, tobacco, and grains. The United States supplied half of the grains in 1970, including about \$1 million worth of corn. Corn is by far the most important grain import; wheat flour is next.

Total value of agricultural imports from the United States has increased steadily over the past decade. Kenya's vegetable oil imports and the share purchased from us also have risen steadily.

Despite these trends and the fact that total agricultural imports rose smartly in 1970, Kenya's imports of agricultural goods, as well as consumer goods, have generally declined in favor of rising imports of capital goods. Capital goods are vital to accelerating industrial and agribusiness growth in city and countryside.

U.S. exports to Kenya in 1971 totaled \$40 million, of which a tenth was agricultural. Largest agricultural items were corn valued at \$900,000, soybean oil valued at \$500,000, tallow valued at \$400,000, and tobacco valued at \$270,000.

U.S. imports of Kenyan agricultural products in 1971 amounted to almost \$20 million, including \$9 million in tea, \$7 million in coffee, and \$3 million in pyrethrum extract. (Carey B. Singleton)

## LIBERIA

The growth of the Liberian economy in 1971 was good and the long-term outlook is favorable. However, depressed prices for rubber, cocoa, and diamonds--as well as the devaluation of the U.S. dollar--are having short-term adverse effects on the economy.

A \$1.2 million palm kernel crushing plant opened in early 1972 will enable Liberia to ship palm kernel oil instead of palm kernels.

A cigarette factory opened in late 1971 and uses tobacco imported from the United States.

### Agricultural Production

In 1971, Liberia's production of farm products rose 3 percent over the previous year to 135 percent of the base period.

In 1970, for the fourth consecutive year, Liberia was Africa's leading exporter of natural rubber. Liberian exports of natural rubber totaled 76,000 tons compared with 67,000 tons exported by Nigeria, the former leading exporter. Since little rubber is used for manufacturing within Liberia and Nigeria, export statistics are a fairly good measure of rubber production.

Liberia continued land-clearing operations for a livestock program, but progress has been rather slow. Its goal is to make Liberia self-sufficient in livestock. At present about 15,000 cattle are imported for slaughter each year.

### Agricultural Policy

In early 1972, the Ministry of Agriculture introduced a bill to bar foreign suppliers of poultry from the Liberian market. At present poultry is imported under a 60-percent ad valorem tariff.

### Foreign Trade

The United States is the traditional supplier of rice to Liberia. However, in 1971 a Liberian corporation was granted a monopoly on rice imports and began importing substantial amounts from Egypt. Later in the year, the monopoly agreement was rescinded. It now appears that the United States will regain its usual large share of the Liberian rice market.

U.S. exports to Liberia in 1971 totaled \$42.6 million; farm commodities accounted for about a fifth. Rice valued at \$5.5 million and nonfat dry milk valued at \$300,000 were the largest agricultural items. U.S. agricultural imports from Liberia in 1971 were valued at \$26 million, consisting mostly of rubber (\$24 million) and coffee (\$2 million). (Snider W. Skinner)

## LIBYA

Renewed development activity financed by government oil income stimulated recovery of the Libyan economy from a 1970 slump. Despite a drop of more than 20 percent in oil production, sharply higher prices increased oil income to about \$2 billion. Income from the oil sector accounted for about two-thirds of GDP in 1971.

## Agricultural Production

Production recovered in 1971 from the sharp decline in 1970 connected with the lack of rainfall and the expropriation of the Italian farms. A record olive crop was harvested in 1971/72 with the help of volunteers from the army and from government and private offices. The most important crops are wheat, barley, vegetables, and olives. A large percentage of the grain is produced on dryland farms. Water is the critical factor in Libyan agriculture. About 184,000 hectares are irrigated, much of this in the coastal zone. At Kufra, where large quantities of ground water were discovered in the desert, 520 hectares of irrigated alfalfa are under cultivation and 10,000 sheep are being raised. This project is expected to expand to thousands of hectares in the future.

## Agricultural policy:

Principal development objective is to create income in the sectors outside of oil. Agriculture retains top priority, although increases in the 1971/72 development budget have been allotted to industry, the national oil company, infrastructure, and manpower training. The immediate aim in agriculture is self-sufficiency in milk, poultry, eggs, lamb, and mutton. Policy calls for loans and subsidies to farmers, guaranteed prices, water conservation, promotion of cooperatives, and the construction of roads, schools, hospitals, and community centers in the rural areas. Eight million hectares are being surveyed for water.

## Foreign Trade

Total exports for 1971 are estimated at about \$3 billion, almost all petroleum products. Preliminary estimates value imports at \$735 million. Less than \$75 million were agricultural, mainly grain, meat, dairy products, olive oil, and tobacco.

U.S. exports to Libya in 1971 totaled \$79.6 million of which \$5.2 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were tobacco valued at \$3.6 million and rice valued at \$263,000. U.S. wheat exports to Libya were valued at \$195,000. U.S. imports of Libyan agricultural products were small in 1971. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## MALAGASY REPUBLIC (MADAGASCAR)

Malagasy Republic's economy continued to improve during 1971; GDP increased at an estimated 6-percent rate. In 1970, GDP was approximately \$963 million, or \$132 on a per capita basis. For 1972, Madagascar's first comprehensive economic budget is under preparation. Its basic target is a growth rate of 7 percent a year.

In 1970, increased production of coffee, cloves, vanilla, sugar, rice, and other crops helped push Madagascar's exports to a record of \$145 million.

During 1971, a program for expansion of Madagascar's agriculture was instituted with the dual aim of increased exports and increased food supplies for the rapidly growing population. The results have been promising.

The Republic of South Africa has agreed to provide approximately \$7 million in aid to develop tourist facilities including an airstrip, roads, and a large hotel on the offshore island of Nosy Be. Malagasy Republic hopes to increase South African tourist trade and sell the country an increasing quantity of its agricultural products. Japanese, West German, and more French companies have started to invest in Madagascar's enterprises.



There has also been U.S. interest in the production of meat for export in the Mijunga area and imports of live cattle from Texas to improve the local breed.

Among several new enterprises in Tananarive to become operational in 1971 was a gelatin factory, one of only 12 such gelatin factories in the world. It will ultimately achieve an annual production of 5,000 tons, the bulk of which will be exported.

The importance of this factory lies not only in its potential as a foreign exchange earner for the country, but in the purchase of cattle skins and hooves as raw materials. Approximately 1 million Zebu cattle are slaughtered annually.

In 1971, French-Portuguese interests investigated building a multimillion dollar drydock and ship servicing center at Nosy Be, on the northwestern coast. It would service the heavy flow of shipping around the Cape of Good Hope which has developed since the closure of the Suez Canal.

### Agricultural Production

Agricultural production held steady during 1971 at an index of 130. Madagascar annually produces half of the world supply of vanilla beans. Robusta coffee, however, is its most valuable export crop. Cloves, rice, meats, and sugar are also major earners of foreign exchange.

Production of rice, the principal food crop, in 1971 was 1.9 million tons, an increase of 36,000 tons over 1970. The rise in rice output has been due to an increase in both yields and acreage. Rice production is expected to expand considerably during the next decade. The increase in paddy rice production last year was achieved through government rice productivity schemes concentrated in 4 projects. About 110,000 farmers, or approximately 12 percent of the total, were involved in 1971.

Coffee continued to be the major cash crop; production in 1971 was 58,000 tons, off a fourth from 1970. Vanilla bean production in 1971 continued at over 1,000 tons. Clove production rose 2,000 tons to 7,000 tons in 1971. Malagasy Republic produces about one-third of the world's cloves, primarily on Sainte Marie Island. Raw sugar production reached a record 115,000 tons in 1971. The Malagasy Republic has marketed its sugar through the joint Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM)<sup>1/</sup> sugar committee since France discontinued preferential arrangements in 1966.

Cotton production remained at the 1970 level, enough to satisfy most of the requirements of the country's 2 textile mills. Lima bean production was 24,500 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over the previous year.

### Agricultural Policy

The current 5-year plan (1970-74) is designed to: (1) expand and improve primary agricultural facilities and organizations; (2) supply more fertilizer, farm supplies and equipment, credit, and agricultural extension programs; and (3) increase the quantity and quality of selected agricultural products.

Over the past decade, over 15,000 acres have been reclaimed from marshland and settled in the Lake Aloatra Basin north of Tananarive. Some farmers in the area have

---

<sup>1/</sup> OCAM members: Malagasy Republic, Cameroon, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Chad, Zaire (formerly the Congo Kinshasa), Rwanda, Togo, and Mauritius.

achieved rice yield of approximately 3 tons per acre. France and the European Development Fund supply the major portion of the development and technical assistance funds to the Malagasy Republic. U.S. assistance has been primarily in the field of agricultural education, rice irrigation technology, and extension.

### Foreign Trade

Malagasy Republic usually has a foreign trade deficit; 1970 was no exception, with an unfavorable trade balance of \$25 million. Agricultural exports in 1970 totaled \$113 million, down \$5 million from the previous year. Exports of coffee, the most valuable export crop, were valued at \$39.3 million in 1970, up \$6 million over 1969.

Vanilla exports valued at \$13 million represented about 12 percent of the value of agricultural exports in 1970. The United States is the Malagasy Republic's major customer for vanilla. Exports of cloves and clove oil were valued at \$19.4 million in 1970.

France continues to be Malagasy Republic's major trading partner, accounting for over a third of its exports and half of imports in 1970.

The United States is second, followed by Reunion, Malaysia, West Germany, and Japan.

Agricultural imports totaled \$20 million, a tenth of total imports. Principal agricultural imports were grains and preparations, dairy products, wine, and beer.

Imports of agricultural products have declined in recent years, primarily because domestic rice production has increased substantially to satisfy local demand.

U.S. exports to the Malagasy Republic in 1971 totaled \$7.8 million of which \$1.1 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were tallow and nonfat dry milk. Total U.S. imports of Malagasy Republic's products in 1971 amounted to \$36.5 million; mainly coffee valued at \$21.5 million, vanilla beans valued at \$7 million, and sugar valued at \$2.2 million. (Carey B. Singleton)

## MALAWI

GDP in 1971, \$317 million, grew about 6 percent in constant price terms, compared with 3.6 percent in 1970. A much improved agricultural position and the continued high level of fixed investment in agriculture contributed substantially to Malawi's overall development.

Malawi farmers received a record payout of more than \$14 million in 1971 for sales of produce to the Agricultural Development Marketing Corporation (ADMARC). Increased farm output and income of the smallholders in 1972 can be expected to have a favorable effect on processing and marketing industries.

### Agricultural Production

Weather conditions were favorable in 1971; the index of commercial agricultural production shot up to 165 from 140 in 1970.

Malawi's tobacco industry has expanded significantly since 1965 in an effort to capture part of the market left by UN sanctions against Rhodesia. Tobacco production

increased to a record 61 million pounds in 1971. The quality of burley tobacco was not as good as in past years and the average price dropped 16 percent from 1970. However, the quality of Malawi's other tobacco types, mainly fire-cured and flue-cured, were good and the prices averaged higher. The prospects are good for a new record in tobacco production in 1972 since additional licenses for the growing of tobacco have been approved and additional growers have been recruited for the smallholder tobacco schemes.

Commercial peanut production of about 49,000 tons compared favorably with the 37,000 tons marketed in 1970 when much of the crop was damaged by poor weather. Sales of seed cotton to the ADMARC in 1971 inched up to a new record.

Production of corn, the main grain crop, increased substantially over 1970's drought-troubled crop. Guaranteed minimum prices for corn for the next 3 years were established in 1971, making it likely that production of corn on a commercial basis will increase. Further, growers are being encouraged to use hybrid varieties of corn to improve quality and yields.

Marketing of rice reached a new record. Commercial production of rice has increased to record levels for 4 years and a further increase is expected in 1972.

During the first 8 months of 1971, only 40 percent of normal rainfall was received in the tea growing areas. Tea production was down slightly to about 18,600 tons. Prospects for an increase in the 1972 crop are good. Preparations for new plantings in most areas were well ahead by November.

Sugar production, which only began in Malawi in 1966, increased to a new record of 36,000 tons. Sugar promises to become a significant Malawi export in future years.

### Agricultural Policy

Malawi has gained a U.S. sugar quota of 15,000 tons commencing in 1973. The quota should increase Malawi's sugar exports fivefold and raise total exports an estimated 3.7 percent (\$1.8 million).

Malawi's development budget totaled \$42 million in 1971/72, of which \$9.2 million was designated for agricultural projects such as the Lilongwe Land Development Project and the Lower Shire Cotton Project. All but \$7.2 million of the total development expenditure is financed by foreign development loans.

The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) has invested \$12 million in various development projects.

In 1971, 310 more acres were brought under irrigation. Malawi now has 2,800 acres irrigated on which 1,450 people are settled. A further 19 settlement schemes were established on dry land. Food production and the growing of cash crops are to be stimulated to a greater degree by the intensified use of fertilizers and the provision of credit facilities. Sales of fertilizer increased 30 percent from the 20,000 tons sold in 1970.

### Foreign Trade

Total exports for the first 3 quarters of 1971 were a fourth above the same period in 1970, evidence of an improved economic situation. Imports for the same period were only 18 percent above the previous year, leading to hopes of a smaller trade deficit in 1971.



Exports in 1970 totaled \$59 million, almost double the pre-independence level in 1964. Agricultural products represented about nine-tenths of the total value. Major commodities exported were tobacco, tea, peanuts, cotton, and corn.

First-half 1971 exports rose sharply following the successful 1970/71 harvest. The four main commodities exported were (with corresponding 1970 figures in brackets): tea \$10.4 million (\$9.1 million); tobacco \$9.1 million (\$4.1 million); peanuts \$1.0 million (\$0.3 million) and cotton \$1.2 million (\$0.7 million).

Fast-rising imports reached \$86 million in 1970. Principal imports are capital goods; imports of agricultural products, mainly wheat, wheat products, and dairy products, make up less than a tenth of the total.

The year 1970 saw increasing reliance on the United Kingdom, which took 52 percent of total exports, as a market. British entry into the EC will pose economic problems to Malawi in trade and aid. The government is studying the question of associate membership in the EC to simplify Malawi's adjustment to Britain's accession. The United States, South Africa, and Rhodesia are also steady markets for Malawi's exports. Rhodesia and South Africa continue to increase their share of Malawi imports, primarily at the expense of the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports to Malawi in 1971 totaled \$1.7 million, of which only \$82,000 were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was nonfat dry milk valued at \$45,000. U.S. imports of Malawi's agricultural produce in 1971 amounted to \$3.0 million. Tea accounted for \$2.9 million of this amount. (John C. Dunmore)

#### MOROCCO

The second-largest grain crop combined with record olive production and a good citrus crop to produce another above-average year for agriculture. An overall increase of 5 percent in GDP was led by an 11-percent increase in construction and a 9-percent gain in energy, but also reflected a 5-percent increase in agriculture.

#### Agricultural Production

A good crop year raised the index of agricultural production to 142.

Combined 1971 production of hard wheat, durum, barley, and corn reached nearly 4.3 million tons, the second largest crop on record, due to good growing conditions. Hard wheat increased 30 percent over 1970 with almost the same area planted, while durum and barley showed smaller increases on less acreage. Corn increased from 276,000 tons to 395,000 tons on slightly larger acreage.

Rice production declined for the second year to only 3,000 tons due to low prices and lack of demand in this wheat-oriented country. Sorghum production declined due to a drop in both area and yields, while oats, millet, and canary seed showed little change.

Reduced plantings of peas and chickpeas in 1971 after sharp increases in 1970 helped reduce the total pulse harvest from 270,000 tons in 1970 to 218,000 in 1971. Production of beans increased and lentils remained about the same.

The 1971/72 olive crop is projected at a record 350,000 tons, up from 222,000 tons in 1970/71. The increase is attributed to both favorable weather and an increase in the number of bearing trees. Expected oil output is 55,000 tons, up 25,000 tons from 1970. Production of sulphur oil is set at 5,000 tons.

Citrus production increased to 820,000 tons in 1971/72, up from 761,000 in 1970/71, although harvesting was delayed by weather conditions.

Sugarbeet production again increased substantially in 1971 to an estimated 1.65 million tons as a result of government policies encouraging sugar production. Sugar output of 210,000 tons, up 41 percent, covered half the estimated consumption requirements. A private mill under construction will raise capacity to 280,000 tons in 1973.

Long-staple cotton production remained roughly the same at 6,000 tons, although planted area declined. Wine production fell to less than 1 million hectoliters from 3.4 million in 1965 due to marketing problems. Attacks of mildew and elimination of marginal vineyards helped decrease the area under grapes to an estimated 60,000 hectares.

Smaller plantings authorized by the tobacco monopoly for 1971 reduced output from 3,600 tons to 3,100 tons.

The almond crop, mostly from 50,000 hectares of unimproved stock, totaled 3,500 tons, about 12 percent below 1970 production. An excess of rain in the spring damaged the crop.

Products from 3.5 million cattle, 12 million sheep and goats, 1.2 million donkeys, 200,000 camels, and 40,000 hogs represent roughly one-third of the gross value of agricultural production. Traditional livestock raising has changed little over the years, and commercial feed production does not exceed 10,000 tons annually.

Late spring rains in 1971 improved grazing well into the summer. Milk production from cattle, sheep, goats, and camels probably did not exceed 500,000 tons, with less than a fifth entering commercial channels---far below domestic requirements.

Except for 60,000 commercial layers, egg production comes from small backyard flocks. Less than half of the 5 million broilers produced in 1971 came from commercial enterprises. The bulk of the commercial baby chicks are flown in from France. Commercial poultry feed production ranges from 15,000 to 20,000 tons annually.

## Outlook

Seeding of 1972 grain crops progressed satisfactorily due to generally favorable weather. For continued increases, however, grains will require faster expansion of fertilizer and selected seed programs. Milk and meat producers still face marketing problems and irregular fodder supply.

## Agricultural Policy

The development plan for 1973-77 gives top priority to agriculture with more emphasis on establishment of food processing. Tourism, export-oriented industry, and manpower training also are to be expanded. Twenty-three dams with a capacity for irrigating more than 400,000 hectares have been built or will be under construction by the end of the 1968-72 development plan, although only 117,000 hectares have actually been irrigated. Expenditures on irrigation take the bulk of investments in agriculture. The program for rainfed agriculture, including subsidized fertilizer and improved seed for small wheat farmers and extension, represents only 28 percent of the total agricultural development investment. The role of government tractor stations has been reduced, and acquisition of tractors by individual farmers and farm groups has been encouraged. There were an estimated 14,000 tractors in 1971.

In August 1971, the government decided to accelerate distribution of the 210,000 hectares of land formerly farmed by Europeans. Only 37,000 hectares had been sold to farmers, but plans call for distributing the remainder by the end of 1972. Besides this ex-concession land, another 250,000 hectares are still owned by foreigners. The Agricultural Investment Code of 1969 aims at land reform in the irrigated areas by establishing the maximum number of viable holdings that can best utilize the amount of irrigation water available. This law also provides for a redistribution of collectively owned land. To stimulate production and reduce, or eventually even eliminate the need for wheat imports, plans were announced for reorganizing the grain marketing system, and grower prices for 1971 crop wheat were raised by 64 cents per quintal (220 pounds) to \$9.21 for hard wheat and \$10.06 for durum. At the same time, the barley price was raised 43 cents per quintal to \$5.78. However, two-thirds of total grain production never reaches commercial channels. A program of incentives for cotton production may reform cotton marketing and increase the price to the grower.

Short supplies and rising prices in late 1971 made necessary the tightening of price controls on such food items as milk and eggs. A milk shortage accentuated by high butter prices continued into November 1971.

### Foreign Trade

A larger trade deficit in 1971 was counteracted by receipts from tourists, money transfers from Moroccans working abroad, and capital transfers, leaving a balance of payments surplus. The larger trade deficit was chiefly due to an increase of over \$20 million in wheat imports. Despite the larger 1971 crop and increased grower prices, imports of wheat will exceed 600,000 tons, compared to only 360,000 tons in 1970. Most wheat will continue to be imported from the United States.

In the first 10 months of 1971 the value of citrus exports increased. A freeze in Spain reduced competition, but the delay in harvesting the Moroccan citrus crop in the closing months of 1971 caused Morocco to lose the early competitive edge in European markets.

Labor costs are lower in Morocco than in Spain, as are EC import duties on Moroccan citrus fruit. Nevertheless, Spain is a strong competitor in the citrus market. Morocco holds about 15 percent of the world export market for fresh citrus.

The increase in olive oil exports from 8,000 tons in calendar year 1970 to 14,000 in 1971 reflects in part the record harvest which began in November 1971. Exportable new crop supplies in 1971/72, estimated at 35,000 tons, may be difficult to move because of large crops in other countries.

About 76,000 tons of vegetable oil were imported in 1971, chiefly to blend with the domestic olive oil. The import price of soybean oil has dropped in recent months. This decline will reduce the more than \$2 million paid annually by the Moroccan government to subsidize the 54 cents-per-liter retail price of the olive-vegetable oil blend.

Wine exports continued their decline in 1971 despite efforts to find new markets in place of the French quota which was canceled at the end of 1969. Tourist demand has increased domestic wine consumption.

U.S. agricultural exports to Morocco in 1971 totaled \$66.7 million; total exports were \$102.1 million. Major agricultural items were wheat, valued at \$35.7 million, soybean oil, valued at \$13.5 million and wheat flour, valued at \$4.6 million. U.S. imports of Moroccan farm products in 1971 amounted to \$2.2 million; largest items were olives, valued at \$573,000, and capers, valued at \$340,000. (Herbert H. Steiner)



## MOZAMBIQUE

Economic growth in 1971 was at a slower rate than in 1970. Construction continued on the giant hydroelectric complex and dam at Cabora Bassa on the Zambezi River. When completed in 1975, the dam will produce 20 billion kilowatt hours annually, irrigate a large area, and stimulate development of manufacturing, at present limited to food processing and textiles.

### Agricultural Production

Agricultural products account for over four-fifths of GDP. Among commercial crops, output of sugarcane increased appreciably in 1971, while tea, cashew nuts, peanuts, copra, and sisal showed little change. Cotton and corn declined. Cotton production was hit by insect damage. Food crops in southern Mozambique were hurt by dry conditions during the first half of 1971, but the heavy rains that damaged cotton in the central area led to good food crops there. In the north food crops were average.

### Agricultural Policy

After November 1971, all agricultural extension, technical assistance, and seed distribution was concentrated in the department of agriculture. New regulations encourage the formation of cooperatives by subsistence farmers and cooperative marketing by producers of the main cash crops. Mozambique formerly was required to export cotton only to Portugal, but beginning in 1971 increasing shares of cotton exported may be sold on the world market.

### Foreign Trade

Mozambique has had a balance of payments deficit with Portugal since 1964. By 1970 over \$100 million had accumulated. A system of import licenses was instituted late in 1971, sharply restricting certain types of goods and giving priority to those needed for economic development and defense. Other import restrictions and increased duties imposed earlier in the year reduced the balance of payments deficit for the first 9 months to \$15 million, compared with \$55 million for all of 1970.

In 1970 imports were valued at \$324 million, of which \$28 million were agricultural. Principal agricultural imports were wine, valued at \$9 million; wheat, \$5 million; dairy products, \$3 million; and olive oil, \$1.5 million.

Exports were valued at \$156 million in 1970. Agricultural exports totaled \$110 million, principally cashew nuts, \$30 million; cotton, \$26 million; sugar, \$20 million; tea, \$8 million; copra, \$8 million; vegetable oils (coconut, cottonseed and peanut), \$6 million.

Mozambique was included in the International Sugar Agreement beginning in 1971.

U.S. exports to Mozambique in 1971 totaled \$21 million, of which \$445,000 were agricultural. U.S. imports of Mozambique's agricultural produce in 1971 amounted to \$15.7 million, including mostly cashew nuts valued at \$13.6 million and tea valued at \$1.3 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## NIGER

Hampered by its landlocked inland position and lack of rainfall, Niger has nevertheless made surprising economic progress during its first decade of independence, achieving a net annual growth rate of about 4 percent.

Niger now has 90 miles of 2-lane paved highway and 280 miles of 1-lane hard-surfaced road. However, enough foreign aid (chiefly from the European Development Fund) has been promised to hard-surface the remainder of Niger's basic road network by 1976.

Freight is very expensive, costing \$7 a ton for 100 overland miles. By the time a ton of peanuts reaches Bordeaux, France, its price is more than double that paid the farmer in Niger. Niger seeks to reduce its freight costs by using barges on the Niger River through Nigeria.

Electricity is also expensive, averaging 13 cents a kilowatt hour. Niger seeks cheaper electricity from the Kainji Dam of Nigeria.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural output in 1971 was estimated equal to 1970, and the agricultural production index remained at 107.

Niger is the third-largest peanut producer in west Africa after Nigeria and Senegal, and peanuts make an important contribution to the economy. The 1971 peanut crop, estimated at 240,000 tons, was only slightly larger than a year earlier. Most peanut farmers in Niger also grow the essential subsistence crops of millet and grain sorghum.

### Agricultural Policy

The government raised the peanut price paid farmers to 3.8 cents per pound and improved the supply of quality seed in 1971.

### Foreign Trade

In 1970 exports of all products totaled \$32 million, including peanuts and products worth \$21 million and cattle, sheep, and goats valued at \$5.0 million. Niger's chief customers for live cattle in 1970 were Nigeria and Ghana. Other agricultural exports in 1970 included onions valued at \$1.2 million; beans, at \$1.1 million; hides and skins, at \$700,000; and cotton, at \$600,000.

Imports in 1970 totaled \$58 million, giving Niger a highly unfavorable balance of trade. France took half of Niger's exports.

Major agricultural imports included sugar valued at \$2 million, flour \$800,000, kolanuts \$500,000, canned fruits and vegetables \$400,000, and dairy products \$400,000.

U.S. exports to Niger in 1971 totaled \$1.7 million, half was agricultural; largest agricultural item was grain sorghums. U.S. imports of Niger's agricultural produce in 1971 consisted only of \$267,000 of parts of furskins. (Snider W. Skinner)

## NIGERIA

In the past, Nigeria's exports have been largely agricultural. However, extraction of petroleum is rapidly changing this situation. In 1970, petroleum exports made up 58 percent of all Nigerian exports; in 1971, this proportion jumped to 72 percent.

At the end of 1970 the GDP at constant prices was \$5.2 billion (at the \$2.80 exchange rate).

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural output rose an estimated 3 percent from 1970 to 1971, and reached an index of 111.

During 1971, the cost of living increased due to higher prices for basic domestic foods. Along with low producer prices for some export crops, higher food prices have resulted in increased plantings of food crops to the detriment of export crops, especially peanuts.

The food situation in the southeast, site of the recent civil war, is almost normal again.

Nigeria continues to be the world's second largest producer of cocoa beans. The estimated 1971 crop of 265,000 tons was 18 percent smaller than in 1970 but a fourth larger than the 1961-65 average.

Nigeria is the world's largest exporter of peanuts. The 1971 crop, estimated at 1 million tons in the shell, was considerably larger than a year earlier but about a fifth below the 1961-65 average. More and more of the peanut crop is being processed within Nigeria.

The country formerly grew a cotton crop of significant size for export, but the sizable textile industry now uses most of the cotton. The 1971 crop of 60,000 tons of lint (275,000 bales of 480 pounds) was half again as large as the 1970 crop and a third larger than the 1961-65 average. Efforts are underway to establish a cottonseed crushing industry in Nigeria.

A \$225,000 poultry production unit was opened in July 1971 at Ilorin, Kwara State. It is equipped with modern incubators, a feed mixing plant, and machines for processing table birds, and has facilities for 3,000 layers and a large hatchery. Similar poultry plants are located at Jos in Benue Plateau State and at Kaduna in North Central State. The 3 plants, jointly financed by AID and the former Northern Nigeria Government, are now under the supervision of the new Livestock and Meat Authority.

### Agricultural Policy

A livestock and meat authority was created in 1971; to replace the old one. It has the task of trying to increase domestic beef production rapidly to avoid imports, and oversees production of other livestock and poultry.

### Foreign Trade

Britain's impending entry into the EC will have considerable impact on Nigeria and other Commonwealth countries. As a member, Britain will apply the EC external

tariff against the tropical products of the Commonwealth countries while admitting duty-free the tropical products of the former French, Belgian, and Italian colonies which have long been associate members of the EC. For example, cocoa beans from Nigeria or Ghana would have to pay duty on entry into Britain while the same product from Ivory Coast or Cameroon would enter duty-free. However, these trade provisions would not come into effect until 1976 and would be modified if the Commonwealth countries became associated with the EC.

Nigeria was at one time far along the road to associate membership in the EC but no action had been taken for several years.

Preliminary information indicates that Nigeria had a visible trade surplus in 1971 of \$150 million, due largely to greatly increased petroleum exports. Import restrictions have been relaxed somewhat as a result of the increasing availabilities of foreign exchange. Larger imports are desired to fight the rising cost of living. Liberalized import restrictions have encouraged importers to bring in large quantities of foreign textiles. This competition has hurt sales of domestic textiles and local mills have laid off some employees.

From American agriculture's point of view, the most significant moves were the lowering of the duty on wheat flour in mid-1971 and the issuance in October 1971 of the first rice import licenses since the civil war. The United States may be able to supply corn to meet at least a part of current Nigerian demands.

Nigeria plans to pay off its backlog of past due foreign exchange payments by March 31, 1972. Foreign exchange for current imports is made available on a 90-day or 180-day basis, depending on the item.

Nigeria has maintained the par value of its currency. Due to the devaluation of the American dollar in late 1971, the Nigerian pound, formerly valued at \$2.80, is now worth \$3.04.

U.S. exports to Nigeria in 1971 totaled \$168 million. Farm exports accounted for \$31 million, including wheat, valued at \$22.5 million; dietetic foods, valued at \$1.4 million, and wheat flour valued at \$1.3 million. U.S. imports of Nigerian agricultural products amounted to \$42 million in 1971. Cocoa beans, valued at \$31 million, and rubber, valued at \$5.7 million, were the largest items. (Snider W. Skinner)

#### RHODESIA

Rhodesia's GDP rose 7 percent to almost \$1.5 billion in 1971. Agriculture's contribution probably increased to about 11 percent in 1971. The Rhodesian economy is growing steadily with agriculture, mining, and industry all showing signs of expansion in 1972.

Despite continued restrictions on tobacco production during 1971, the rising costs of agricultural production, and the sanctions still being imposed on Rhodesian trade, a good harvest gave a boost to Rhodesia's economy. Production of most commodities was up and farm income was the highest since 1961, when tobacco was in its heyday.

Prospects for 1972 generally look bright, provided the weather remains favorable. The announcement on November 24, 1971, of a basis for settling the political dispute between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia raises questions about the agricultural situation and about export prospects. How quickly will restraints on tobacco production be raised? To what extent will this easing of tobacco restrictions cause decreased production of corn, cotton, and cattle--commodities which farmers have substituted for tobacco?



## Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production increased to 101 in 1971, the highest since 1966. Grains showed a large increase while other field crops and livestock gained more modestly.

The 1971 corn crop was a record 1.2 million tons, almost double the drought-troubled crop of 1970. Excellent results on a little more acreage were responsible. Corn exports probably will be substantially larger in 1972.

Rhodesia was about four-fifths self-sufficient in wheat in 1971. Production shot up to 82,000 tons, a record, mainly due to increased plantings on newly irrigated land. Stable prices also encouraged the increase. Supply of wheat could well exceed demand in a few years, which could, with the necessity to export and the structure of the pricing system, bring lower prices.

Sorghum production remained at about the 1970 level despite higher support prices.

Production of cotton totaled about 50,000 tons in 1971, down slightly from the 1970 record crop, but value increased as producers received a record 10.4 cents per pound. Sales by African farmers increased markedly. Cotton has become the second-valued commodity behind livestock raised by African farmers. Since the imposition of sanctions, cotton exports have taken up much of the slack left by the declining tobacco exports. Peanut production, almost entirely by Africans, was higher than 1970. Sugar production, too, increased.

The tobacco quota for 1971 remained at 132 million pounds, less than half of the pre-sanction level. Production plans for the 1972 flue-cured tobacco crop have already been stepped up by 10 percent to 145 million pounds and restrictions on burley production have been lifted.

Cattle now number about 5.1 million head. The herd increased over 7 percent a year during 1965-71 in response to higher prices and the advances in husbandry practices. Commercial meat production increased to about 185,000 tons in 1971 and exports rose. Beef exports should increase in 1972 with buoyant world market conditions.

## Agricultural Policy

The importance of price policy is growing. Rhodesian officials introduced a system of 3-year guaranteed minimum support prices for corn, cotton, peanuts, sorghum, wheat, and beef beginning in 1971. For many commodities, the guaranteed prices have been extended to 1975.

To stimulate greater production, higher marketing prices were announced for peanuts and sorghum for 1972. Grade "A" shelled peanuts will be \$17.50 per 180-pound bag, while grade "B" nuts will be \$16.80, a much narrower discount than in recent years. The wider discounts apparently discouraged peanut production.

Although the prices of class "A" sorghum have been higher than those of class "A" corn for some years, sorghum output dropped below the point of self-sufficiency by 1969. The higher purchase price for class "A" sorghum for 1972 of \$5.70 per 200-pound bag may stimulate output and save foreign exchange.

Prices paid to producers by the government for cotton and beef are expected to set records in 1972.

Farming was allocated an extra \$1.2 million for loans in 1971, of which \$420,000 was earmarked for water development. During the past year 3 major dams, 2 major water supplies, and numerous smaller works were under construction. The Agricultural Finance Corporation plans to make long-term loans available to the African Purchase Area farmers in 1972 for the development of water supplies.

Three new bulk corn silos in Mashonaland with a quarter-million ton capacity and a new meat plant at Marandellas are also planned in response to increased production. Estimates of the future grain production in Mashonaland indicate another silo will be needed soon.

The settlement scheme in the Lowveld is going well and there are plans for an extension in 1972. This scheme departs from previous concepts of land settlement schemes by stipulating a 2-year probationary period of occupation prior to a long-term lease or purchase.

### Foreign Trade

Rhodesia maintained a positive but declining balance of trade in 1970. Available reports show that the total value of exports in 1970 increased 14 percent to \$384 million and imports rose at a slightly higher rate to \$329 million with lifting of strict import controls. Heavy financing of rail transport, power, and other basic public services left the private section short of foreign currency last year. This slowed expansion in manufacturing and dulled the overall rate of real growth.

Prior to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, the major market for exports was the United Kingdom, followed by West Germany and Zambia. Imports by Rhodesia were mostly from the United Kingdom and South Africa. The reduction in external trade since 1965 likely was reflected mainly in smaller exports to United Kingdom and Zambia and in smaller imports from United Kingdom. Trade with South Africa probably increased in both directions.

Although scarcity of data make confirmation virtually impossible, exports of agricultural commodities probably still comprise a majority of total export value. Exports of cotton and beef, which have taken up much of the slack left by the decline in tobacco exports, are known to have increased in recent years. South Africa is the major market for these Rhodesian commodities. Corn exports also increased in 1971. Zambia hoped to eliminate all business with Rhodesia, but strained by the smallest corn crop in 7 years imported 140,000 tons from Rhodesia. Exports of dairy products have also expanded. To maintain export markets in 1971, butter was rationed beginning in June. Over half of the annual tobacco crop of 60,000 tons reportedly finds its way into world markets. The remainder is added to the stockpile, estimated at over 130,000 tons last year. If sanctions are ended in 1972, exports from this stockpile could be substantial, although it is more likely the stockpile will be depleted gradually to avoid depressing prices.

Rhodesia imports few agricultural commodities, consisting mainly of wheat and rice. Wheat imports, however, have declined with growing self-sufficiency. The Republic of South Africa apparently supplies most of Rhodesia's agricultural imports via re-exports from that country.

U.S. exports to Rhodesia in 1971 totaled \$652,000. Agricultural exports included mostly rice and corn-soya-milk blend for relief feeding and totaled \$31,000. Rhodesia's agricultural exports to us were negligible.



## RWANDA

GDP increased only 6 percent in 1971, down from 10.6 percent in 1970, because of lower prices of the main exports, coffee, cassiterite, and wolframite.

### Agricultural Production

The 1971 coffee crop was estimated at 14,600 tons, a little above the 1970 record. Although food crops, mainly bananas, sweetpotatoes, cassava, corn, and sorghum, increased in 1969 and 1970, further significant increases can be obtained only through higher yields, since most suitable land is already under cultivation. The index of agricultural production in 1971 was 150.

### Agricultural Policy

Rwanda's agricultural policy aims at increasing GDP 19 percent by 1975. Most new investment is allocated to crop diversification with expansion of tea, pyrethrum, rice, and sugarcane plantings. Coffee yields are to be increased by improving technology. Quantity and availability of food crops will be increased by better cultivation methods and marketing improvements. A specialized agricultural credit bank will be financed with \$1 million from the Coffee Stabilization Fund. The latter is used to assure coffee producers prices unaffected by the price fluctuations on the world market. Because of low domestic savings, Rwanda is dependent on foreign assistance to finance development, mainly from Belgium and the EC.

### Foreign Trade

Preliminary data estimate 1971 exports at \$21 million, down from \$25 million in 1970. Coffee accounted for \$11.2 million, down from \$13.8 million in 1970. Tea increased a little to \$1.1 million, and pyrethrum exports advanced to \$500,000. Other agricultural products, largely hides and skins, increased from \$347,000 in 1970 to \$1.2 million in 1971. Mineral exports (chiefly cassiterite and wolframite) declined from \$8.6 million in 1970 to \$7 million in 1971.

Imports in 1970 were valued at \$29 million; agricultural commodities (mainly food, beverages, and tobacco) accounted for \$6 million. Imports for 1971 were estimated at \$28 million.

The U.S. share of exports in 1970, largely coffee, was 65 percent, and EC bought 21 percent. United States provided 8 percent of Rwanda's imports and the EC provided 36 percent.

U.S. exports to Rwanda in 1971 totaled \$1.8 million of which \$500,000 were agricultural. United States shipped mainly nonfat dry milk and soybean oil. U.S. imports of agricultural commodities from Rwanda in 1971 consisted of coffee valued at \$8.1 million and tea valued at \$164,000. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## SENEGAL

The index of agricultural production in 1971 hit 109, up a third from 1970.

The 1971 peanut crop of 875,000 tons was over half again as large as the 1970 crop and the largest since 1967. Adequate rainfall, increased use of fertilizer,

greater availability of improved seeds, a better price paid peanut farmers, and more efficient buying methods all played a part.

Commercialization of the huge 1971 crop was very slow; first arrivals of peanuts at the oil mills were behind usual arrival dates, suggesting that logistic difficulties in handling peanuts were in store for the early months of 1972.

Cotton production, introduced to Senegal in the early 1960's, continues to increase. A second cotton gin will be built to raise capacity from 12,000 to 20,000 tons. Senegalese cotton is used by domestic spinning mills. A peanut oil mill has purchased additional equipment so that it can also crush cottonseed.

A sugarcane project is planned for northern Senegal. It will include cultivation of 7,900 acres of sugarcane, irrigated with water from Guiers Lake and the Taone River construction of a sugar mill with a 30,000-ton raw sugar capacity, and construction of a 12,000-ton sugar refinery.

Crops of millet and grain sorghum also were almost half again as large as in 1970 because of more adequate rainfall. Corn production in 1971 was estimated at about 55,000 tons. The cultivation of corn is still in the experimental stage and production figures are difficult to obtain.

### Foreign Trade

U.S. exports to Senegal in 1971 totaled \$8.7 million, half agricultural. Largest agricultural item was grain sorghum valued at \$1.9 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Growth in South Africa's GDP slowed to about 4 percent in real terms during 1971 from 5.3 percent in 1970. Agriculture's share of GDP increased to almost 10 percent, after a good harvest of grains and other crops. The agricultural sector (including forestry, hunting, and fishing) ranks fifth behind manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, mining, and finance.

Growing conditions for the 1971 cotton crop were unfavorable for the second straight year but indications of area planted point to larger production for 1972. Production of tree and vine crops was favorable in 1971. With good seasonal rains in the major fruit growing areas, production should set a new record in 1972. Early-season precipitation for tobacco should assist in recovery to the 1967-68 level.

Woolled sheep and goat numbers will decline still further in 1972, reaching some of the lowest levels on record, and wool and mohair production will drop to the low levels of the mid-1950's.

Weather has been above average over most of the 'Maize Triangle'; if it continues, corn yields will improve over most recent years. Larger exports of corn are planned from the substantial 1971 crop and another large crop is expected in 1972. Exports of wheat to neighboring countries can be expected since 1971 production surpassed local consumption needs and further increase in wheat production is expected next year.

Legalizing the use of yellow margarine will increase the local demand for vegetable oils in South Africa. Production of both peanuts and sunflowerseed is expected to be up in 1972.

The value of agricultural exports declined by about 2 percent in 1971 while total exports declined only about .5 percent. Total imports rose about 13 percent, causing the trade deficit to jump a third over 1970's \$1.4 billion. In the recent realignment of currencies the South African rand was devalued in relation to the U.S. dollar, improving prospects for increased South African exports, especially for wool and other agricultural commodities. The devalued rand should also help to contain the upward trend of imports and the trade deficit in 1972.

### Agricultural Production

The index of agricultural production increased to 130 in 1971, recovering to about the level of 1967. Field crops showed the largest gain while horticultural crops showed a smaller increase and livestock products generally declined from the 1970 level.

Area planted to wheat expanded by about 240,000 acres in 1971, spurring production of wheat to 1.6 million tons, the fifth record in a row. With consumption estimated at 1.4 million tons, exports of wheat are possible for 1972.

Although growing conditions for corn were favorable during most of the growing season, periods of hot, dry weather at planting time and again in early March reduced the 1971 crop. The final production figure of 8.6 million tons, the second largest crop, was smaller than expected, but left an exportable surplus of approximately 3 million tons.

Grain sorghum production for 1971 totaled 650,000 tons, a level exceeded only in 1967. The exportable surplus for 1971/72 was an estimated 319,000 tons. Production of minor grains was mixed in 1971; barley production increased while the production of oats and rye declined.

A voluntary reduction scheme and discouraging prices caused continued reduction in woolled sheep numbers. Wool production declined from 146,000 tons in 1970 to 124,000 tons in 1971. Exports of wool declined seriously in 1971 as the Wool Board was unable to find a market for exportable supplies from the 1970 clip.

Sugar production increased to 1.9 million tons in 1971, a record harvest. Domestic consumption is reported at about 840,000 tons, an increase of some 45,000 tons over the previous year. The introduction of the new 7-cent and 14-cent packages for sale in native African areas and the introduction of the new metric pack which contains 10 percent more sugar than the imperial equivalent were major factors in the local consumption increase. A planning and development committee is now considering an increase of from 5-8,000 hectares in cane plantings in the next 2 or 3 years.

Cotton met with unfavorable growing conditions in 1971 and production dropped to 14,000 tons of cotton lint, the smallest crop since 1964. Local consumption is estimated at 4 times the crop; indicating substantial imports for 1972. Tobacco production for 1971 remained at about the 1970 level of 34,000 tons.

Favorable weather conditions and fruition of a large number of young trees made for a record deciduous fruit crop in 1971. The apple crop totaled 227,000 tons, an alltime high, while the pear crop increased to 88,000 tons, the second largest crop on record. Unusually cold and stormy weather struck the Sundays River Valley, a citrus production center, causing serious flooding and cold damage. Total citrus production in 1971 was up only marginally from 1970.

Oilseed yields advanced in 1971, and production of peanuts increased to about 380,000 tons while production of sunflowerseed was a peak 127,000 tons.



## Agricultural Policy

Twenty-one marketing boards support agricultural production and stabilize farm prices for all export commodities and most other crops. Promotion in domestic and export markets is paid by levies assessed on production and by government subsidies. The levies also finance some industrial research and operating costs of the boards.

Government aid has kept the wool industry afloat by supporting the floor price of 90 cents per kilogram, but has created a huge stockpile of over 37,000 tons. Drastic rethinking on wool production and marketing resulted in amalgamation of the South African Wool Board and the South African Wool Commission.

The United Kingdom's accession to the EC will mean loss of a privileged market for such commodities as fresh and canned fruit, corn, wine, sugar, preserved meat, and fishmeal. Industries related to these products, particularly those such as the canned fruit industry, with strong linkage effects into the economy, could experience serious economic difficulties.

## Foreign Trade

South Africa's trade deficit soared a third over 1970. Total exports in 1971 were unchanged at \$2.1 billion while the total value of imports increased 13.4 percent to \$4.0 billion. To stop the drain on foreign exchange, import curbs were imposed in November. Europe remained South Africa's main trading partner.

Agriculture's share of the export trade declined again in 1971 to about one-fourth compared with nearly half in 1964. The decline in agricultural export in 1971 was due mainly to the smaller exports of wool. Increased amounts of wool were available for exports in 1971, but as of the third quarter wool exports were down a fifth from a year earlier. France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany are the largest importers of South African wool. Prospects for export trade in wool in 1972 are clouded. The devaluation is reported to have improved the competitive position of South African wool, but a recent U.S.-Japanese agreement limiting imports of textiles from Japan could lower Japan's purchases of South African wool.

Exports of sugar during the first three quarters of 1971 were down from the same period of 1970, because of a small 1970 crop. South Africa's U.S. sugar quota of 51,000 tons was retained in the recent revision of the United States Sugar Act.

Toward the end of 1970, most corn exports were halted when it became apparent that supplies were inadequate to meet both local and export requirements. Exports were not resumed in full until April 1971, although preliminary trade data for fourth quarter 1971 indicate substantial increases in exports. Total exports for 1971 thus were an estimated 1.4 million tons, 200,000 tons over 1970. Principal corn markets are Japan and the United Kingdom.

Exports of other agricultural products were mixed in 1971. Fresh deciduous fruit exports increased while fresh citrus fruit exports appeared to decline. Peanut exports declined while sorghum sales increased.

South Africa's imports of cotton decreased gradually until 1971. Lower than usual cotton production in both 1970 and 1971 caused import requirements to rise last year. The United States and Brazil are the major suppliers. Brazil's share has increased in recent years while the U.S. share has decreased, mainly due to lower Brazilian cotton prices.



Although South Africa exports some meat, primarily special cuts to the United Kingdom and Japan, it imports much larger quantities. Movements of beef carcasses and slaughter cattle from Namibia (South West Africa), Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana to South Africa go unrecorded in the trade statistics. Only imports from outside the 'Rand Area' are listed in trade data. Imports from Rhodesia, formerly a large supplier of carcass meat to South Africa, were hampered in 1971 by veterinary problems.

The major grain imports are wheat and rice. Successive years of record wheat crops, including the last 2 which surpassed local consumption needs, gradually lessened the need for imports. In 1968 and 1969 imports were practically nil, then in the last few months of 1970 over 110,000 tons were imported. These imports continued into 1971, presumably in an effort to build a sizable reserve. Total wheat imports for 1971 probably reached 45,000 tons. With a reserve equal to about a half-year's consumption, there should be no need for imports in 1972. South Africa does not intend to enter into the wheat export market because of the domestic and world price situation, although it shipped some wheat and wheat flour to Zambia and Hong Kong in 1971.

Rice continued to be imported in substantial quantities--almost 80,000 tons in 1971. The United States supplies nearly all of the rice imported.

U.S. exports to South Africa in 1971 totaled \$620 million, by far the largest amount to any African country, but agricultural products accounted for only \$29 million. The largest agricultural exports were rice valued at \$15.6 million, cotton valued at \$2.8 million, and tallow valued at \$1.4 million. U.S. imports of South Africa's agricultural products in 1970 amounted to \$21 million of which \$10 million was sugar, \$3.5 million was wool, and \$2 million was molasses. (John C. Dunmore)

## SUDAN

The economy appeared to move a little closer to a sound footing in 1971 with substantial improvement in the balance of payments and improvement in the low reserves of foreign currencies. A 5-year development plan begun in 1970 called for the investment of over \$1 billion, with priorities assigned to agriculture, transportation, and communications. The 1970 GNP estimated at \$1.7 billion increased 8 percent, compared with 4.5 percent in 1964-69.

The 1971/72 budget, the largest in Sudan's history, envisages revenue of \$703.2 million, increasing about a third over 1970/71 because of improved administration and tax collection and increased trade. The added revenue will go into improvements in health and education services, local government, transportation, and communication. A development budget of \$189.4 million is allocated for agriculture, transportation, communications, power, and government services.

The southern provinces, which have been striving for some form of independence for the past 15 years, have been promised self-rule within the framework of a united Sudan, and are to receive aid amounting to \$2.9 million in 1971/72.

### Agricultural Production

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and cotton alone accounts for half the value of all exports. Almost 900,000 420-pound bales worth \$86 million were exported between January and August 1971, and nearly 1 million bales are due to be sold to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, and India in the 1971/72 season, leaving little with which to earn much-needed hard currency from the West. The 1971 cotton crop was estimated at 250,000 tons (1.1 million bales), but unconfirmed reports indicate the actual outcome was larger.

Grain production for 1970/71 was estimated at 2 million tons. A bumper sorghum crop of 1.5 million tons will permit allocating 150,000 tons for export for 1971/72. The net grain situation for 1972 should remain balanced with the scheduled import of 150,000 tons of U.S. wheat under a CCC credit negotiated in October 1971.

Foodgrain production fluctuates in the Sudan with the variation in the rainfall pattern. Ideal rainfall seasons generate some grain for export while poor ones necessitate imports. The mechanized cultivation schemes in the rainfed lands around Gadarif, Nuba Mountains, and Renk are designed to minimize grain production fluctuations from year to year.

The 5-year development plan is designed to make the Sudan self-sufficient in sugar production and encourages production of fruit and vegetables for both cash and food crops. Output of coffee, tea, and tobacco in the southern provinces expanded in 1971 despite continued unrest in the area.

### Agricultural Policy

Sudan is receiving assistance in agricultural development from several sources in 1972:

- The farmers in the mechanized cultivation schemes around Gadarif, Nuba Mountains, and Renk will receive 1,000 new tractors in early 1972. They will be imported from the United Kingdom with the proceeds of a UK-backed 5-year loan. Also, a British tractor firm will explore the feasibility of constructing a tractor assembly plant in Sudan.

- The African Development Bank has agreed to extend a \$4.5 million loan for mechanical farming schemes and \$2.8 million to purchase railroad equipment. Also, the bank has extended a credit of \$800,000 to pay the foreign exchange cost of building 3 quarantine stations. In addition, the bank proposes to finance field studies for the Gadarif-Daka-Gallabat road that would link Sudan and Ethiopia.

- The People's Republic of China concluded an agreement last December to lend the Sudan \$35 million interest free and raise the value of trade to \$40 million each way in 1972.

- The Kuwait Development Fund Organization reportedly has agreed to furnish some support for research on grain storage problems and mechanized cultivation.

- Japanese fertilizer experts are studying a proposal to establish fertilizer plants in the Sudan.

### Foreign Trade

Despite improvement in the trade balance in recent years, Sudan still has a balance of payments deficit. At the end of December 1971 reserves stood at \$28 million, compared with \$22 million a year earlier. The trade surplus for the first half of 1971 was \$29 million, almost triple the \$11 million surplus for all of 1970.

To diversify export markets and develop trade, agreements have been signed with China, Poland, Kuwait, and India. In recent years trade with India has increased, although the United Kingdom remains Sudan's most important trading partner.

U.S. exports to Sudan in 1971 amounted to \$6 million, including \$552,000 worth of agricultural products. The main agricultural item was liquid beverage bases excluding syrups. U.S. imports in 1971 of Sudanese agricultural commodities totaled \$3.6 million, half of which was cotton stapling 1-3/8 to 1-1/16 inches.

### Outlook

An attempted coup last July alienated the USSR, East Germany, Bulgaria, and other communist countries. Continued foreign exchange shortages and the disruption of relations with the USSR, designers of the 5-year plan, may slow development projects. However, resourcefulness in finding alternative sources for external assistance and indications of a reasonably good crop year in 1971 brighten prospects for economic stability in 1972. (William F. Hall)

## TANZANIA

The main economic development project in Tanzania continues to be construction of the 1,162 mile Tan-Zam Railroad between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka. It is being built with financial, manpower, and technical aid from the People's Republic of China. From 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese engineers and workers and 7,000 Tanzanians are building the railway. The first 313-mile stage of the line was completed 2 months ahead of schedule last year. Completion of the entire line is scheduled for 1975.

Proceeds from the sale of Chinese consumer goods imported by Tanzania and Zambia are financing local costs of the project. Tanzania imported \$37 million worth of Chinese products in 1970 and China purchased over \$8 million of Tanzania's exports. Tanzanian trade with China increased substantially over the past 2 years.

The GDP was estimated at \$1.1 billion for 1970; per capita GDP was about \$82. Agriculture contributes about 70 percent of the country's GDP; 90 percent of the foreign exchange comes from cash crops.

The manufacturing sector has expanded rapidly in recent years. Between 1966 and 1970 the growth in manufacturing output averaged 9.6 percent and its contribution to GDP increased from 6.3 percent to 7.7 percent. The growth of manufacturing has been largely in the area of import substitution industries producing consumer goods such as processed foods, beverages, textiles, and cigarettes. There has also been some growth by the construction industry. Industrial development has been largely facilitated by participation of quasigovernmental organizations. The most important is the National Development Cooperation.

On August 15, 1971, the Tanzanian shilling, previously pegged to the pound sterling, was shifted to the U.S. dollar at a rate of 7.14 shillings. Later in 1971 the par value was devalued 7.89 percent to retain its original relationship with the dollar. The major reasons for pegging the shilling to the dollar were doubt that Tanzania could sustain a substantial change in its competitive export position and a desire to maintain the present relationship between the shilling and the currencies of its East African Community partners, Kenya and Uganda.

Sweden, the World Bank, and the International Development Association are lending Tanzania \$30 million to rebuild 310 miles of the highway which parallels the Tanzanian-Zambian railroad project.

### Agricultural Production

Drought held Tanzania's 1971 agricultural output to the 1970 index level of 117.



Coffee production was down to 51,000 tons. Tanzania's total export quota under the ICA was 37,000 tons for October 1971-September 1972. Additional sales may be made to non-ICA countries. Cotton lint production was 65,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over the 1970 level. The sisal harvest dropped 20,000 tons to 182,000 tons, lowest in a decade. Cashew nut production remained at the 1970 level of 100,000 tons. Some crops were not reduced by the drought.

Clove production from the island of Zanzibar was 10,000 tons in 1971, double the 1970 crop. Tea, one of Tanzania's expanding cash crops, had a good year with record output of 10,000 tons, a fifth over 1970. Pyrethrum production was 3,000 tons, a third more than the previous year, while tobacco production was 11,000 tons, the same as in 1970, and sorghum and millet, the major subsistence crops in Tanzania increased slightly. The corn harvest was down 10,000 tons to 710,000 tons. Corn is a secondary subsistence crop.

### Agricultural Policy

Agricultural policy continued to emphasize rural development in 1971, with the goal of forging an economic policy based on socialism. To reinforce socialism and increase agricultural production, rural development state farms and cooperatives were combined with self-help "Ujamaa" villages, which are roughly equivalent to the Israeli kibbutz. The Swahili word "Ujamaa," which means familyhood, has been broadened to an idealistic concept of a nation-family whose members work unselfishly for the common good. In Ujamaa village settlements the people work and live together, holding resources in common for development. There are now more than 1,000 Ujamaa settlements.

### Foreign Trade

In 1970 exports exceeded imports by \$61 million.

Total exports amounted to \$257 million, up \$9 million from the previous year. About three-fourths of exports were agricultural led by coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, and cloves. The United Kingdom, the United States, India, and Zambia were top customers for total exports. The United States continued as the major coffee customer, taking \$16 million worth.

Imports in 1970 soared \$79 million to reach a record \$318 million. Agricultural imports were only 8 percent of the total, and were mainly grains and preparations, dairy products, vegetable oils, and fruits and vegetables. The United Kingdom, Kenya, the People's Republic of China, West Germany, the United States, and Japan were the chief suppliers.

Trade with the People's Republic of China was valued at \$45 million in 1970, double the 1969 level.

Trade with the United States was valued at \$33 million in 1971--\$13 million in exports to United States and \$20 million in imports. U.S. agricultural exports to Tanzania in 1971 totaled \$5.4 million, primarily corn, nonfat dry milk, soybean oil, and cornmeal flour. U.S. imports of Tanzanian agricultural products in 1971, mostly coffee, pyrethrum extract, and cashew nuts, amounted to \$16.2 million. (Carey B. Singleton)

### TUNISIA

Impressive increases in agriculture and tourism led an estimated real GDP growth of 8 percent in 1971. Unusually favorable climatic conditions, improved business and



consumer confidence, and a government policy of economic liberalization all helped the Tunisian economy register its best rate of overall growth since 1968.

### Agricultural Production

A record olive crop and a good wheat crop helped raise total agricultural production 30 percent over the 1970 level to an index of 138.

Wheat production estimated at 600,000 tons was a third higher than 1970 and twice the 1964-69 average, mainly because of well distributed rainfall through most of the season followed by dry weather during harvest. Yields of the improved Mexican varieties were not as high as expected, probably because many farmers who were brought into the program did not have enough instruction to successfully manage the new technology. About 103,000 hectares were planted in Mexican wheat, double the year before. Barley production declined slightly to an estimated 140,000 tons. Prices to producers remained unchanged at the equivalent of \$91.50 per ton for durum, \$82 for bread wheat, and and \$54 for barley.

Favorable weather conditions coincided with an upswing in the natural olive production cycle, producing a record 1971/72 olive harvest of 800,000 tons, nearly double 1970/71. Olive oil production was estimated at 160,000 tons, compared with 90,000 in 1970/71. The new olive plantings underway in the north will not begin producing commercially until the late 1970's. The demand for olive pickers to handle the large harvest last fall created a temporary labor shortage. Wages rose to as much as \$2.50 per day plus lodging and stimulated the entire economy,

Preliminary indications are for a 1971/72 citrus harvest approaching 100,000 tons, up from approximately 84,000 tons in 1970/71. Lack of quality buddings has restricted new plantings, but after 1972, about 100,000 buddings will become available annually.

Production of tomatoes increased from 120,000 tons to 146,000, and dates went from 31,000 to 45,000 tons. Potatoes dropped a third to 50,000 tons. Sugarbeet production was 24,000 tons in 1971, down from 37,000 in 1970 because of a decline in acreage planted.

Despite conversion of many vineyards to other crops and a long-term decline in production, 1971 wine production increased to 1 million hectoliters after the poor output of only 600,000 hectoliters in 1970.

Leaf tobacco production in 1971 was an estimated 2,800 tons, including about 500 tons of snuff tobacco, from about 3,500 hectares. Production was larger than in 1970. Producers receive about \$420-450 per ton depending on quality.

The number of cattle and sheep slaughtered declined sharply in 1971 because herds were being rebuilt after the overslaughtering of 1969. Another factor reducing the meat supply was a governmental limitation on grazing to rehabilitate pastures. Commercial production of poultry was expanded. Import of 5,000 Dutch and Danish dairy cows over the past 3 years increased 1971 milk production by more than 28 percent. Further increases in agricultural production are expected in 1972, mainly in grains and livestock.

### Agricultural Policy

Emphasis continues on increasing agricultural production. Agriculture's share of the 1972 budget is a fourth larger than in 1971, with priorities shifted from long-term capital investment to immediate gains in agricultural production and productivity.

More credit will be available to farmers and increased investment will be made in water delivery systems. The grain policy objective is to produce more cereals on less land and to use the freed land for other crops. Sharply rising meat prices in early 1971 increased government interest in livestock and forage production. Improved livestock methods are being taught on demonstration farms in north Tunisia.

Domestic marketing of grain is no longer subject to state trading, and marketing of olives is unrestricted, but foreign trade in grains and both the domestic and external marketing of wine and olive oil are handled through government monopolies. Fixed farm prices with quality bonuses are set for wheat, barley, broad beans, and chickpeas.

### Foreign Trade

Tunisia's total exports rose by \$16.7 million to \$182 million in 1970, the largest increase since 1966, but exports of agricultural products increased only slightly. Higher exports of wine, meat, and dates were largely offset by lower exports of olive oil and citrus fruit. The rise of \$2.5 million in wine exports resulted from an additional quota of 250,000 hectoliters granted by France for 1970 only. Meat and livestock exports increased after the sale of many animals during the forced collectivization in 1969 lowered prices.

Imports increased by 15 percent to \$317 million in 1970, led by increases in imports of equipment, raw materials, and foodstuffs. Some of the equipment was for the agricultural sector. The expansion in food imports to a record of \$57 million was related to the combined effects of the growth in tourism and poor agricultural production of 1969.

In 1971 Tunisia still had a trade deficit, although a high level of foreign aid, private capital flow, and receipts from tourists gave the fourth balance of payments surplus in a row.

More than half of Tunisia's total trade is with the EC countries, especially France, but throughout the 1960's the United States maintained its position as second leading supplier. Most U.S. exports to Tunisia are under AID program and project loans and PL 480 sales, and only about 15 percent over the last 6 years have been commercial sales.

U.S. exports to Tunisia in 1971 totaled \$42 million of which half were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were soybean oil valued at \$11 million and wheat valued at \$7 million. U.S. imports of Tunisian agricultural products in 1971 amounted to \$1.4 million, nearly all olive oil. (Herbert H. Steiner)

### UGANDA

After going through a period of economic stagnation in 1971, Uganda appears to be heading out of economic trouble. Drought early last year and lower export prices were major factors in reducing exports of coffee, cotton, and tea. But the agricultural sector is now making a strong recovery, and higher yields and better prices are expected. In 1971 Uganda's GDP was estimated at \$1.03 billion, about 2 percent below the previous year. Per capita GDP was about \$103, for an estimated population of 10.1 million. Uganda's foreign exchange reserves declined from \$45 million at the beginning of 1971 to \$25 million by July 1971.

Total export earnings for 1971 were an estimated \$263 million, an 8.8-percent decline from the previous year. Because of price declines coffee exports in 1971 were

11.3 percent below 1970 and copper was down a fourth. However, tobacco made a strong recovery, earning approximately \$4 million in 1971 compared with only \$2.7 million in 1970.

The easing of political tensions and reopening of the border between Uganda and its East African Community partner Tanzania toward the end of 1971 also contributed to a brightening of economic prospects for Uganda and the EAC.

### Agricultural Production

During the first half of 1971, Uganda's agriculture was hit by widespread drought which retarded output. Drought conditions caused substantial losses to the major commercial crops of coffee, cotton, and tea. Food production and consumption also suffered considerably.

Total agricultural production in Uganda decreased approximately 3 percent in 1971 to an index of 123 while per capita agricultural production decreased 6 points to 97.

Coffee production in 1971 increased to 189,000 tons. Coffee export prices were lower in 1971. The coffee industry came under attack in 1971 from a coffee producers association which claimed that the current system of marketing through cooperatives netted growers only a third of the export price.

Uganda's 1971/72 ICA coffee quota is 124,000 tons. Coffee exports to nonquota markets were 47,000 tons in 1971. The United States, Uganda's major coffee customer, purchased 56,000 tons, mainly Robusta, valued at \$49 million in 1970. Tea production in 1971 was almost 18,000 tons, slightly below the previous year. Raw sugar production of 144,000 tons was unchanged from 1970. After sugar production was adversely affected by a labor strike in late 1971, Uganda, normally a sugar surplus country, had to import 11,000 tons.

The livestock development program has progressed substantially over the past several years. In 1970, Uganda imported 1,263 dairy cattle from Canada and the Netherlands under a loan agreement arrangement.

The small poultry industry was given encouragement when a cooperative society started a poultry slaughtering plant with a slaughter capacity of 2,000 birds per day.

### Agricultural Policy

With the start of the Third 5-Year Development Plan in July, greater emphasis is being placed on increasing agricultural exports and nationalization of industry and retail and wholesale trade. During 1971 the government continued to press for cooperative agricultural production and primary marketing. In addition, 30 percent of the cotton exports were reserved for direct sales by the Lint Marketing Board. By 1973, the Board is to handle all cotton exports. This action parallels the takeover of coffee exports through the Coffee Marketing Board. Most of the large sugar and tea plantations have been included in the nationalization.

An import deposit system initiated in late 1971 may result in smaller imports for 1972. Uganda was plagued by a growing trade deficit during 1971, but stringent measures to restrict imports and credit taken in response appear likely to bring gradual improvement in the weakened trade and balance of payments positions.

During 1971 Uganda, along with the other EAC partners, decided to peg the Uganda shilling to the U.S. dollar. This move is expected to result in greater stability in Uganda's foreign monetary transactions.



## Foreign Trade

Uganda had a very favorable balance of trade during the past decade. Exports exceeded imports in 1970 by \$105 million.

Coffee and cotton exports represented approximately 70 percent of the value of Uganda's 1970 aggregate exports of \$277 million, exports increased \$55 million over the previous year. The value of agricultural exports was \$230 million; an increase of \$47 million over the 1969 level. Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania were primarily vegetable oils, sugar, and unmanufactured tobacco.

The United States continued to be Uganda's major customer, taking approximately \$51 million worth in 1970. The United Kingdom, the second best customer, took \$50 million. Other leading customers were Kenya, Japan, and West Germany.

The value of total imports in 1970 was \$172 million, a slight decrease from 1969. Agricultural products accounted for only about \$18 million. In 1970, Uganda's major suppliers were Kenya, \$47 million; United Kingdom, \$39 million; and Japan and West Germany.

U.S. exports to Uganda in 1971 totaled \$6.7 million of which only \$225,000 were agricultural (mainly tobacco and grain sorghums). U.S. imports of Ugandan agricultural products in 1971 amounted to little more than \$41.6 million worth of coffee and \$1.2 million worth of tea. (Carey B. Singleton)

## ZAIRE (formerly Congo-Kinshasa)

Gross domestic product moved upward only 5 percent in 1971 compared with the 8 percent recorded in 1970. Lower world copper prices reduced government revenues and export earnings. Tonnage of copper exports surged upward but value dropped.

The government has established incentives to attract investors. Improvements in transportation and agriculture have priority, because about three-fourths of the population of 21.6 million depend on agriculture for a living, and without good roads to market there is little incentive to produce above subsistence level. Industrial development favors plants producing import substitutes in the consumer goods market. A tire plant is under construction and 2 auto assembly plants are proposed. An aluminum ingot plant is planned. The government is currently seeking investors in such diverse fields as food processing, palm products, lumber, paper pulp, and exploitation of Lake Kivu's methane gas and of the Uele iron deposits. Foreign investors have struck oil off the Atlantic Coast.

## Agricultural Production

In 1971, the index of agricultural production was 119, little changed from 1970. Palm products and cotton increased slightly while coffee declined. Food production did not hold its own.

Commercial palm oil production increased to about 175,000 tons, still below the 212,000 tons achieved in 1959. Production is moving to modern plantations yielding 3 tons per hectare in the rain forests of Equateur Province as the wild palms south of the Kasai are becoming less profitable to harvest as yields are less than a ton per hectare. New palm plantings were virtually suspended between 1963 and 1969, so that production will probably remain stable until 1974, when plantings begun in 1969 will start to come into production. Production of palm kernel oil and cake fluctuates directly with palm oil production. The Zaire crushes almost all its kernels and exports the kernel oil and cake.



Palm products, besides bringing in almost a third of agricultural export earnings, account for about 35 percent of the jobs in the money sector of the economy. The industry has stimulated the construction of roads and schools and the development of social services in the remote interior. However, scarcity of qualified labor for harvesting the palm fruit is the major constraint against increased production. Production costs are considered higher than those of Malaysia and the internal transportation costs are greater. Moving oil from the interior to Matadi, the seaport, costs an estimated \$24 per ton. Large amounts of palm oil are consumed on the spot by subsistence farmers, and an additional 50,000 tons enter domestic commercial channels for food, soap, and copper ore flotation. Mining consumes one-fifth of palm oil production. Rising domestic consumption will probably absorb any gains in production.

Cotton lint production of 22,000 tons in 1971 was one-third of the 1959 level. Prices to producers for 1972 were set at 13 cents per kilo for first quality cotton, up from the former price of 9 cents. A \$6.5 million FAO project aims at rationalizing and increasing the cotton production of small farmers on 32,000 hectares in the Uele region of the far northeast.

Coffee production for 1971 declined to 65,000 tons because of dry weather in the north. An expected increase to 75,000-80,000 tons in 1972/73 would exceed the Zaire ICA quota. One way of marketing the surplus would be increasing domestic consumption from the low level of 6,000 tons.

Cassava, the basic food crop, is consumed for its leaves, as a tuber, as dried chips, and as a flour. Production estimates are difficult because most cassava never enters commerce. A partial crop failure due to blight and insect damage reduced production in the provinces of Bandundu, the two Kasais and Shaba (ex Katanga) in 1971.

Corn production has not met the increasing demand for corn flour in the urban areas, especially in Shaba. Yields are low, and since it is very difficult to ship corn from many areas, there is no incentive to produce more than the amount needed for family subsistence. The 1971 paddy rice crop was a little larger at 180,000 tons. High-yielding irrigated rice techniques have been introduced by a Taiwanese team, but average yields in traditional agriculture are only about a half-ton per hectare. Rice production is expected to increase in future years as improved technology is applied on a larger scale.

Two existing sugar mills producing about 45,000 tons of raw sugar have not been able to satisfy the increasing demand. A third mill is planned for the near future.

### Agricultural Policy

Current policy is to increase food production and to make this food available in the urban areas by improving the road system. Except for cotton and palm oil, the government does not support prices.

### Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports in 1970 were about \$135 million out of total exports of \$798 million. Principal products were coffee, valued at \$45 million; palm oil, \$28 million; palm kernel oil, \$12.5 million; rubber \$14.5 million; cotton, \$9 million; and cocoa, \$3 million. A 14-percent increase in imports and a drop in the price of copper caused a negative balance of trade in 1971. Agricultural exports increased slightly, but palm products showed a small decline due to higher domestic consumption of palm oil.

The United States replaced Italy as the principal buyer of Zairean coffee, taking a third of the 76,800 tons exported.

About 20,000 tons of sugar were imported in the 1970/71 season. About 70,000 tons of corn were imported in 1971 to satisfy the demand for corn flour in the urban areas, where corn and to some extent wheat are replacing cassava as staples. The demand for imported corn will probably continue for the near future.

U.S. exports to Zaire in 1971 totaled \$84 million, of which \$7 million were agricultural. Major agricultural items were wheat flour, valued at \$2 million, tobacco, and malt and malt flour. U.S. imports of Zaire's agricultural products amounted to \$28 million in 1971; coffee was valued at \$19 million, edible palm kernel oil at \$4.5 million, and rubber at \$4 million. (Herbert H. Steiner)

## ZAMBIA

Despite attempts at diversification, Zambia's economy is still highly dependent on the mining sector, dominated by copper. In past years copper production accounted for roughly half of GDP, nearly all exports, and 60 percent of government revenue.

Real GDP declined in 1970 after a decline in world copper prices and flooding of Zambia's most productive mine. Although the Mufulira mine was operating in 1971, it produced at only one-third capacity. Full rehabilitation of the mine and of Zambia's copper production is not expected until 1973.

GDP further declined in 1971 to \$1.5 billion as the contribution of the mining sector dropped. The agricultural sector contributed 7 percent to GDP in 1971, slightly more than in 1970 but less than in 1967.

After a record corn crop in 1971, prospects for another bumper crop in 1972 are good. Area planted to corn is expected to increase in response to higher support prices. Ample supplies of seed and fertilizer were on hand as cultivation and top dressing got underway.

Peanut production was up in 1971 and although no large increases in area are foreseen for 1972, good rains could bring increased yields. Considerable extension effort has been invested in the last 5 years. Cotton production, following a record crop in 1971, is expected to increase further in 1972 as acreage planted in the traditional sector expands.

Sugar production, a record in 1971, should be up again in 1972 as Zambia drives for self-sufficiency in this crop. Tobacco production increased in 1971 but remained well below levels of the pre-independence years. The 1972 tobacco crop will not increase substantially over the 1971 crop. Some farmers have curtailed their tobacco acreage because of the increasing costs and the relatively more attractive price of corn.

Cattle slaughterings are expected to continue their decline in 1972 as the herd is rebuilt after the 2 foot and mouth epidemics of 1970. The poultry industry will continue its upward trend.

### Agricultural Production

The 1971 value of commercial agricultural production at constant prices was a new record for Zambia. Production of all crops increased as did the production of poultry and eggs. The index of commercial agricultural production increased to 161.

Delivery of corn from the 1971 harvest was a record 400,000 tons. The demand for corn on the Zambian commercial market is estimated at 340,000 tons and imports were needed in 1971 to meet these domestic requirements, the result of the poor crop of 1970. Although 1971 commercial sales of corn exceeded consumption, few exports are expected in 1972, given the need to replenish depleted stocks.

Zambian tobacco production in 1971 reached 13 million pounds, some 3 million pounds higher than 1970 but below the level of the 1968 crop. The production declines in past years resulted from poor growing conditions, rising cost, and the exodus of expatriate tobacco farmers. The quality of the 1971 Virginia flue-cured crop, the most important kind grown, is reported to be good. Some Turkish and burley tobaccos are also grown, mostly on small African farms.

Production of peanuts more than doubled in 1971 from the drought-stricken crop of 1970. More than 80 percent of Zambia's high-grade peanut production is exported. The small-scale African farmers, the principal growers of peanuts in Zambia, were fortunate in receiving good rains and yields were much higher than in 1970.

Deliveries of raw cotton to the ginneries increased to record levels in 1971. Commercial production of both cotton lint and cottonseed increased. Small-scale farmers in the traditional sector are responsible for most of the crop but commercial farms have increased production in recent years. Imports of cotton in 1972 should be substantially reduced owing to the large crop.

Sugar production increased again in 1971, almost double the initial crop of 1966. The 1971 increase stemmed from a larger area cut; yields were down somewhat. With a large increase in cane area for harvest, sugar production in 1972 is expected to be another record on the order of 44,000 tons. Imports should be minimal in 1972 as they were in 1971.

Zambia's poultry industry has expanded rapidly since independence (1964). Egg production increased from under 1.5 million dozen in 1964 to 9 million dozen in 1971 and the production of chicken meat increased from the 650,000 chickens slaughtered in 1964 to over 4 million this past year. In 1972, Zambia expects to export about 1 million day-old chicks to surrounding African countries, in contrast to the 400,000 day-old chicks that Zambia imported in 1965.

Offtake from the Zambian cattle herd of 1.5 million was insufficient to meet domestic beef requirements and imports were again necessary in 1971. The supply of beef in the next few years should not increase substantially because of the foot and mouth epidemics in 1970. In future years, however, the supply of beef should increase because of strong efforts to improve livestock production capabilities.

Milk production was down to 3.1 million gallons in 1971, from 3.8 million gallons in 1967, despite the higher producer prices for milk. In 1972, production should be up, the result of 4 new 400-cow dairy units.

### Agricultural Policy

The year 1972 marks the beginning of Zambia's new 5-year development plan. Rural development was given high priority, the main policy goals being to obtain self-sufficiency in the staple foodstuffs and to reduce the present high level of agricultural subsidies rather than develop an export-oriented agricultural sector. Agricultural development in the 1966-70 plan had also been given high priority, but was subordinated to the need for infrastructure development associated with Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965.



Zambia's farmworkers will get higher wages and more paid holidays in 1972 as part of a plan to boost the country's agricultural production. Also, farmers will get higher subsidies to help meet the new wages, and the producer prices for milk and livestock could possibly increase to reflect the rising cost of feed. Farmers will also benefit from a reduction in the price of fertilizer.

### Foreign Trade

Bilateral trade agreements are in force between Zambia and several foreign nations including the agreement with Mainland China, which forms part of the loan agreement for the financing of the Tan-Zam Railway. Zambia has also agreed to import from neighboring Malawi a wide range of food products including maize, fish, and fish products.

The most recent bilateral agreement, between Zambia and the Soviet Union, was signed in December 1971. Included in the list of goods to be traded are some agricultural items, such as Zambian exports of cotton fiber handicrafts, peanuts, and peanut oil, and imports of tractors, agricultural machinery and implements, and chemical fertilizers.

For the first time since 1967 Zambia expects a deficit balance of payments in 1971. By normal standards Zambia's foreign reserves are still high. The International Monetary Fund requires all member nations to have reserves amounting to 4 months of imports. Zambia's present backup is about 10 months. However, reserves have trended sharply downward in the last 2 years. Faced with fluctuations in the world copper price and a rising import bill, Zambia has good reason for concern.

In the recent realignment of currencies, Zambia maintained a par value with the U.S. dollar (1 Kwacha = \$1.40 U.S.). By not revaluing with the dollar, Zambia expects that total exports will increase and imports decline. To be sure of the latter, Zambia has banned the importation of 18 categories of goods and raised duties on many household and luxury items. In addition, import licenses for goods originating in South Africa will be easier to obtain as Zambia looks to the cheapest source of supply.

Total exports in 1970 were \$994 million, a decrease of \$62 million from 1969. The decline reflected the reduced value of copper exports. During the first 6 months of 1971, exports were down 38 percent from the same period in 1970. Copper exports were down 39 percent. Export receipts for all of 1971 probably fell a fifth.

Japan surpassed the United Kingdom as the major market for Zambian exports in 1970. Japan took 23 percent followed by the United Kingdom with 22 percent and West Germany with 12 percent. Southern Africa has steadily declined as a market for Zambian products. South Africa declined from 6 percent in 1966 to 1 percent in 1970 while Rhodesia dropped from 1 percent in 1966 to zero in 1970. Zambia receives most of its imports from the United Kingdom (23 percent) followed by South Africa (17 percent), the United States (9 percent), and Rhodesia (6 percent).

Agricultural exports declined in 1970, the result of poor crops of tobacco and corn. No exports of corn were made in 1971. In fact, Zambia imported 140,000 tons of corn from Rhodesia. Some small corn exports may be made in 1972 in view of the record commercial crop in 1971.

Exports of tobacco totaled \$4.1 million (9.1 million pounds). Although the volume exported was up, total value was down from 1969. Peanut exports increased in 1970 but due to low production in 1970, peanut exports probably declined in 1971.

Imports of agricultural commodities totaled \$50 million in 1970, consisting mostly of meat and meat preparations. Botswana is a major supplier of beef to Zambia. Other



commodities imported and the major suppliers include: wheat from Australia, rice from Thailand and the United States, and dairy products from Australia and the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports to Zambia in 1971 totaled \$38.3 million of which \$3.2 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural item was corn valued at \$2.8 million. U.S. imports of Zambian agricultural produce in 1971 amounted to \$81,000; tobacco accounted for \$75,000. (John C. Dunmore)

## WEST ASIA

### CYPRUS

Favorable weather, featuring timely and well distributed rainfall, brought about a substantial recovery in Cypriot agriculture from the disastrous drought of 1970. Wheat and barley, the island's leading grain crops, were close to a record. Citrus production is estimated to have increased by about 50 percent.

The 1970 drought is estimated to have cost the Cypriot economy \$12 million, mostly in grain. The lower agricultural production in 1970 resulted in a GNP growth of only 4.5 percent, as compared with 9.6 percent in 1969.

The drought brought the total agricultural production index in 1970 down to 125 (1961-65 = 100), 19 points below 1969. The preliminary 1971 index stands at 170.

Agriculture continues to occupy about 34-36 percent of population and contributes about 18 percent to the GNP.

#### Agricultural Production

The wheat crop increased from 49,000 in 1970 to 91,000 tons in 1971 and barely rose from 50,000 tons to 122,000 tons. This near-record harvest means a lower import requirements.

The 1971/72 citrus season was a record for Cyprus, with a production of approximately 284,000 tons. Oranges (including tangerines) accounted for nearly two-thirds. As of 1969, the area planted to citrus was approximately 35,000 acres. A recent forecast made by Cyprus shows 43,000 acres planted to citrus in 1975.

Grape production was slightly up, after a 10 percent decline in 1970. Olive production dropped 60 percent in 1970 to 8,000 tons--more than usual on an "off" year--but recovered in 1971 to 20,000 tons.

Livestock production continues to increase. The value of meat production increased by 7.1 percent in 1970, to about \$29 million. Pork production increased again to 12,200 tons, up 78 percent over 1966.

#### Agricultural Policy

Cyprus is concerned with the entrance of the United Kingdom into the European Community. About one-third of Cypriot trade is with the United Kingdom. This is not only for citrus, wines, and vegetables, but also for manufactured goods such as shoes and textiles. Cyprus is under a Commonwealth tariff preference system which calls for a 14 percent tariff differential in favor of Commonwealth-origin products. This allows Cyprus to be competitive in the United Kingdom market and keeps non-Commonwealth competition on the sidelines.

The United Kingdom's entrance to the EC has so far caused Cyprus to apply for a general trade agreement with the EC as a step to full customs union. Also, Cyprus is seeking new markets, Germany, Scandinavia, and Eastern Europe for agricultural exports to take the place of Commonwealth preferences.

Enlargement of port facilities is underway in Larnaca and Limassol on the southern coast of the Island--and are planned for the port of Famagusta on the eastern coast.

Cyprus is encouraging farmers to rehabilitate grazing lands and produce fodder crops to meet the increasing demand for milk and meat.

### Foreign Trade

The value of total exports of Cyprus in 1970 was \$108.5 million, a 9 percent increase over 1969. This compares with 12 percent in 1969 and over 20 percent in 1968.

The 1970/71 marketing year for citrus, which lasted from September until June, saw a record of over 201,000 tons exported. This was 59 percent above the previous year. Main recipients were the United Kingdom; the EC, and Eastern Europe.

Higher prices for grapefruit and the increasing demand of grapefruit in Italy and the United Kingdom in addition to the particular interests expressed in Greece, Italy, and the United Kingdom for industrial grapefruit processing has caused much excitement on the Island. While there are differences to be worked out between processors and cooperatives and private traders over prices, it is likely that some industrial grapefruit will be exported to Greece and Italy.

In 1970, Cyprus imported merchandise worth \$235.6 million, up nearly 14 percent over 1969. The visible trade deficit for 1970 totaled \$127 million--16 percent higher than the previous year. Cyprus is able to cover this deficit by the "invisibles" in its trade account and through tourist earnings. Invisibles are mostly funds derived from the military troops from Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations which are stationed on Cyprus.

In 1970, the U.S. share of Cypriot imports was 6 percent, compared with 5 percent in 1969. Total U.S. agricultural exports to Cyprus in 1971 were \$4.5 million, of which \$1.8 million was wheat, \$838,000 was barley and \$723,000 was corn. The United States is the largest supplier of corn for the expanding animal husbandry industry. U.S. imports from Cyprus in 1971 were valued at \$1.2 million, about 21 percent agricultural and primarily tobacco and wool. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

### IRAN

A rise in crude oil production during 1971 and revenue increases resulting from the February Tehran Agreement, provided the financial resources and foreign exchange reserves to support expanded trade. This expansion continues a trend that began in the early 1960's.

The annual report of the Central Bank of Iran for the Iranian year 1349 (March 21, 1970-March 20, 1971) announced that the national level of growth had exceeded the projected rate in the fourth development plan.

The report stated that the GNP rose by about 10 percent at constant prices and 12 percent at current prices, compared to the 9 percent target.

But the agricultural sector has lagged. Even in years of good crops, agriculture has not met the expectations of the planners. The harvest of 1971 was disappointing. Many crop yields were down and there was severe drought in many areas.

## Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production was down some 9 percent in 1971, dropping the index to 121 (1961-65 = 100).

Iran's wheat production totaled 3.0 million tons, down 800,000 tons from 1970, and 1.4 million tons below the record 1968 crop. Continuing drought conditions caused the poor crop. The weather had a similar effect on barley.

Iran recently announced plans to encourage the greater use of the new Mexican dwarf wheat varieties and expansion of acreage for the 1972 crop.

The preliminary estimate of 1.04 million tons of rice for the 1971 harvest refutes early reports of a record crop. Production was down 8 percent from 1970 because of dry weather. There were 692,000 acres sown to rice. Rice imports will be larger in 1972.

The output of cotton in 1971 was 130,000 tons as compared with 150,000 tons the year before. Dry weather was the major cause of the lower crop. In 1971, 890,000 acres were cultivated compared with 791,000 acres in 1970. Higher cotton prices induced more farmers to devote more area to cotton. Otherwise, the drop in total production would have been much greater.

Seed of 2 new varieties of cotton are to be introduced within the coming 3 years. These varieties should provide better yields and be more disease resistant.

Sugar production rose again in 1971. Estimated output of 580,000 tons of raw sugar was 14,000 tons over 1970. As domestic production increases, imports are expected to decline. The current domestic consumption is estimated at 620,000 tons and increasing at about 10,000 tons a year. In 1971, some 420,000 acres were planted to sugarbeets and 11,000 to sugarcane.

The production of dried fruits--apricots, dates, and raisins--fell in 1971. Apricot production estimated at 4,000 tons in 1971 was only one-third the crop of 1970. Dates at 280,000 tons were 10 percent below the 1970 harvest. Production of raisins is reported at 50,000 tons, down 10,000 tons from 1970.

Some 40,000 tons of dates are exported. Principal buyers include Kuwait, United Kingdom, Somaliland, United States, and Canada. Many dates are domestically consumed and are a staple food item in southern Iran.

Iran's citrus was again a record crop estimated at 55,000 tons slightly above 1970's crop. The commercially important nut crops, however, were off considerably. Almond production, hindered by spring frosts and dry weather, was only about 7,000 tons compared with 10,000 in 1970. The walnut crop at 3,500 tons was down 12.5 percent, and the pistachio harvest of about 7,500 tons was less than half produced in 1970. Pistachios are a cyclical crop and 1971 was an "off" year.

The country continues to suffer shortages in meat and dairy products and demand is increasing well beyond any foreseeable rise in production. Iran has increased its loans considerably for animal husbandry projects. More feed grains are to be grown. In October 1971, Iran announced plans to increase area planted to corn by some 84,000 acres. Currently about 40,000 tons of corn per year have to be imported.

## Agricultural Policy

During the past decade Iran has greatly improved and expanded its agricultural production through national policies implementing land tenure, better irrigation, and an



increased use of inputs. The ancient underground canal system is gradually being replaced by deep-well irrigation systems and irrigation systems using the water of streams which are conserved by dams. The water is being used in existing farm areas and for expansion of the arable areas.

The Iranian Customs Administration has begun enforcement of a recently enacted law requiring cotton exporters to channel their product through the Cotton Exporters Association. Membership in the association enables exporters to pool resources for marketing and publicity campaigns abroad. Two other traditional exports--carpets and dried fruit--have been assisted by similar associations.

### Agricultural Trade

Agriculture is quite important in Iran's trade. It accounts for about 51 percent of the value of all exports excluding petroleum and some 14 percent of the value of all imports. In the Iranian year ended March 20, 1971, total exports amounted to \$2.4 billion of which \$2.2 billion were petroleum and \$137.6 million were agricultural items.

Leading agricultural exports have been cotton, fruits and nuts, hides and skins, and spices. In addition, carpets, another important export item, depend upon the livestock sector for raw material.

Agricultural imports for the same period amounted to \$140.1 million principally wheat, fats and oils, livestock and livestock products, tea, and sugar. In 1969/70 the United States ranked second as a supplier of Iranian imports.

In 1970 the harvest fell short and 435,000 tons of wheat had to be imported. In 1971 the harvest was poorer. This will necessitate an estimated 1.1 million tons of wheat imports and some barley imports.

Of total U.S. shipments to Iran in 1971, 19.3 percent were agricultural commodities. These items amounted to \$59.6 million, and consisted principally of wheat valued at \$26.2 million, soybean oil valued at \$22.9 million, inedible tallow valued at \$3.1 million, and corn valued at \$1.3 million.

As an importer of Iranian goods in 1971, the United States ranked third behind the USSR and West Germany. Pistachio nuts, hides and skins, gums and resins, and dried fruit were the main items. U.S. purchases of Iranian farm goods amounted to \$30.9 million, and the trend is up. (H. Charles Treakle)

### IRAQ

Iraq's agricultural production continues a downward trend begun following the record 1968 harvest. A reduced cereal crop last year and almost unchanged production of most other major crops and livestock products were responsible.

The preliminary index of total agricultural production stands at 106 for 1971, down 6 points from 1970 (1961-65 = 100), and down 17 points since 1968. Iraq's population continues to increase at about 3.3 percent and the agricultural sector has failed to keep pace.

Agriculture continues to be the major source of livelihood for Iraq's population. Approximately 50 percent of the labor force is involved in agricultural endeavor and

the agricultural sector is the second largest contributor to the GNP--approximately 20 percent--following the petroleum industry.

About 90 percent of Iraq's agricultural cultivated area is rainfed. Wheat and barley, the two most important grains, are grown on rainfed land. Cotton and rice are summer crops less dependent on rainfall since they are generally irrigated.

### Agricultural Production

Wheat production last year was approximately 900,000 tons, down 19 percent from the previous year, and 34 percent below the record crop of 1968. Weather continues to be the main limiting factor.

In 1970, the area planted to wheat totaled slightly over 4.9 million acres, down about 3 percent from 1969. The area planted to wheat trended upward in the latter half of the 1960's and in 1970 was up 17 percent over 1966. Wheat and barley area continued to dominate the cultivated area, approximately 90 percent.

Production of barley is estimated at 750,000 tons, up about 7 percent over 1970.

The production of dates was up slightly to 290,000 tons. By the end of 1971, Iraq marketed 70,000 tons of dates to the People's Republic of China, and 24,000 tons each to the USSR and Canada.

### Agricultural Policy

Thirty-four percent of the \$518 million investment budget has been allocated for agriculture, the most ever allocated for agriculture. A 6.9 percent annual growth rate is slated for agriculture, considerably above the 4.7 percent actual growth rate experienced during 1965-69. Substantial investment is to be made for water storage projects, agricultural mechanization, promotion of rural cooperatives, and soil reclamation. Agricultural extension services and marketing facilities are to be expanded as well. A greater effort is to be made in the preparation, planning, and execution of agricultural projects.

### Foreign Trade

In 1970, Iraq's exports increased to \$1.09 billion. This was slightly greater than the previous year. Petroleum and petroleum products dominated the exports, comprising 93.7 percent. Agricultural products comprised about two-thirds of the remainder.

The principal agricultural exports were feedgrains, raw wool, cotton, oilseeds, and hides and skins.

Iraq imported \$508.7 million worth of material, \$68 million more than in 1969. The principal suppliers were West European countries, 43 percent; East European countries, 23 percent; Japan, 8 percent; neighboring Arab countries, 8 percent; and the United States, 4 percent. The main items imported are manufactured. Agricultural and food items account for only about 15 percent of imports.

U.S. exports to Iraq in 1971 totaled \$32.3 million of which \$6.3 million were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items were barley valued at \$3.6 million, inedible tallow valued at \$906,000, and wheat valued at \$480,000. U.S. imports of Iraqi farm commodities amounted to \$3.1 million of which dates were valued at \$2.1 million, licorice roots were valued at \$637,000, and wool, \$291,000. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## ISRAEL

Israel last year had a near-record wheat crop, a result of timely rains and the use of high-yielding varieties which substantially increased yields; a substantial increase in poultry meat production; a second consecutive near-record citrus harvest with good to excellent export prices, especially for grapefruit; and 24 percent higher agricultural export earnings. The devaluation of the Israeli pound in August has made Israeli exports cheaper but has apparently not stemmed the import demand, although imports cost 20 percent more. Price increases were authorized on many items and services. Meat prices increased significantly since meat is either imported or has a large import component for feed. The number of self-employed farmers continued to decline, and increasing numbers of Israeli workers were replaced by labor from the occupied territories--particularly in fruit picking. The share of agriculture in the GNP increased to 6.4 percent, compared with 5.6 percent in 1970--the lowest on record.

### Agricultural Production

Agricultural production is estimated to have increased by 13 percent in 1971, to an index of 158 (1961-65 = 100).

Grains. The 1971 wheat harvest totaled 195,000 tons, the second highest on record exceeded only by the 222,000 tons produced in 1967. This is attributable to a number of factors. Ample rainfall in the north and central part of the country, combined with a substantial use of new wheat varieties planted on 58 percent of the total wheat area in Jewish farms--plus irrigation on 16.8 percent of the wheat area (32,600 acres out of 279,000) contributed to this good crop.

Average yield was nearly 25 bushels per acre which includes 30 percent Arab farms where yields are between 12 and 18 bushels per acre. The highest yield obtained was 132 bushels per acre, 32 bushels greater than the previous high. On the irrigated fields, yields of 8 metric tons per hectare (117.6 bu/acre) were achieved. It is forecast that 70 percent of the 1972 area planted will be in high-yielding varieties.

Barley and other feedgrains are fairly insignificant as domestically produced crops. These feeds are imported from the United States and Canada and are the mainstay of Israel's livestock industry which is continuously expanding.

Citrus. A record citrus crop of nearly 1.5 million tons marked the 1970/71 production season. Close to 1.1 million tons were oranges. The present citrus crop being harvested is estimated to be almost as large at 1.492 million tons. All major citrus varieties showed improvement with an overall increase of 22.5 percent over 1969/70 production year.

The record crop was mainly due to good weather throughout the growing season, with only a small part of the increased Valencia and grapefruit production due to new bearing trees.

A relatively new concept in water conservation is trickle irrigation which was used on approximately 5 percent of the citrus area, mostly in the new southern production areas. The constant availability of water has brought hopes of advancing the full-bearing stage of new trees by one season. This however is still in the experimental stages.

The record 1970/71 harvest caused considerable manpower shortage which was filled with pickers from the occupied territories. Bulk handling and elimination of picking



shears also helped. During the 1971/72 harvest large numbers of pickers were needed from the occupied territories and at one point there occurred a shortage of 6,000 pickers.

Livestock. Production of livestock products increased substantially in 1971. Poultry meat showed the most spectacular gain, increasing 20.5 percent in 1971. Per capita consumption of poultry in 1970 increased to 65.6 pounds, 4.4 pounds over 1969. Poultry meat is considerably cheaper than red meats, and it is the government's policy to substitute poultry meat for imported frozen beef to conserve foreign exchange. Particular emphasis has been placed on the turkey industry. In 1970, turkey production reached 17,500 tons live weight and in 1971, 23,000 tons. Beef production increased by about 5 percent. Egg production was up by 7 percent over 1970.

### Agricultural Policy

On August 21, 1971, Israel officially devalued the pound from IL3.50 to IL4.20 = \$1.00. This was the sixth devaluation in Israel's history. At the same time, the 20 percent import surcharge, effected a year earlier, was retained, which means that imports are 40 percent costlier in terms of Israeli pounds than they were in July 1970, and even more in terms of strong European currencies.

The devaluation of the U.S. dollar has no immediate effect on Israel. In terms of other currencies, the Israeli pound depreciated in parallel with the U.S. dollar.

Israel signed preferential tariff agreements with Turkey, the Philippines, Mexico, Chile, and Uruguay in September 1971.

### Foreign Trade

Agricultural exports for 1970 totaled over \$190 million; of this close to three-fourths consisted of fruits and vegetables, mainly citrus and citrus products. The season was marked by large grapefruit exports. Larger shipments to West Germany were due to a decline in exports from Spain and Morocco because of frost. Increased shipments were noted to the Eastern Bloc, attributable to shipments of citrus from the Gaza Strip. Eastern Europe has been a traditional recipient of citrus from Gaza.

Israel's largest markets continue to be the United Kingdom and West Germany. A special success was noted in shipments to Italy. In 1968/69, Israel shipped 4,000 tons of citrus to Italy, the following season 15,000 tons were shipped, and in 1970/71, 38,000 tons. Italy is now the third largest market for Israeli grapefruit. Canada imported some Israeli grapefruit and efforts to expand that market are continuing.

A market survey has been undertaken to assess the feasibility of the Japanese market. The Japanese market looks favorable, especially in lieu of the devaluation of the Israeli pound and despite the long haul via refrigerated ships.

About 884,000 tons of citrus were exported in the 1970/71 marketing year. This large amount, combined with sharply increased export prices following an extremely low price level, sharply increased citrus earnings. Valencia oranges enjoyed a price increase of 54 percent over the previous season.

More than one-third of the 1970/71 crop of 546,000 tons was processed, a record. The most spectacular rise was in orange processing--400,000 tons--70 percent more than the previous year.



In 1970, over \$50 million in processed agricultural products were exported. Citrus products represent the bulk of them. Some items were: grapefruit slices, preserved (\$5.7 million); natural orange juice (\$6.8 million); orange juice concentrate (\$3.8 million); and natural grapefruit juice (\$2.6 million).

Agricultural exports last year showed increases particularly reflecting higher exports of fresh vegetables, cut flowers, non-citrus fruit, cottonseed, and cotton.

Israel is developing a sizable export of its Israeli Freisian dairy cattle shipped to countries of similar climate. In 1970, exports of 1,700 bred heifers had an FOB value exceeding \$1 million, a 40 percent increase over 1969. Major destinations were Iran and Italy. Israel is also aiding in the development of Cypriot cattle whose milk yields are very low and who have a good development potential.

Agricultural imports were on the increase again in 1970 due largely to large wheat imports, caused by a low 1969 harvest, and a larger feedgrain input into the livestock.

U.S. agricultural exports to Israel in 1971 amounted to \$127.3 million of which wheat was valued at \$19.2 million, grain sorghum was valued at \$37.8 million, soybeans totaled \$41.3 million, and soybean oil, \$4.8 million.

U.S. imports of Israeli farm products in 1971 totaled \$7.2 million including \$1.3 million of oranges and \$967,000 of processed tomatoes.

### Outlook

Near-record wheat and citrus crops will likely occur this year. Livestock production, especially poultry, should continue to increase as Israel seeks to cut down further on imported frozen beef. This means a continued high demand for feedgrains and oilseeds (mainly soybeans). Wheat requirements may be down slightly depending on the harvest.

A heavy demand will again be placed on labor from occupied areas, especially for the citrus crop picking. Israel continues to emphasize increases in processed agricultural exports such as frozen vegetables, cut flowers, and fresh flowers.

### The Occupied Territories

The economy of the West Bank continues to make a recovery from the dislocation of the June 1967 war. The 1970 agricultural year was marked by a poor olive crop and lower tobacco production. Prices of fruits and vegetables declined at the local market, mainly during periods of unrest in Jordan when the Jordan river bridges were closed. Israel is displacing Jordan as the major supplier and customer of the occupied territories, accounting for 86 percent of the occupied territories imports and 12 percent of the exports.

Agriculture accounts for over one-third of the West Bank GNP. Accurate statistics here are scarce, but indications are that agricultural production showed a remarkable comeback in 1971. Production of all crops increased with the exception of the olives, which suffered a setback due to late rains in the spring. Farmers of the West Bank are gradually changing to new crops which yield higher returns. Sugarbeets, onions for export, tomatoes for processing, and peanuts, are substitutes for the production of melons and watermelons.

A scarcity of labor occurred in the West Bank as many laborers found employment opportunity in Israel. This affected particularly landowners who depend on sharecroppers.

## Developments in Gaza and Northern Sinai

Citrus and vegetables are the main agricultural products in Gaza. Citrus comprised about half of the agricultural product in 1970. In 1970 the economy of Gaza continued its upward trend. Income from agriculture rose 24 percent from 1969. In 1971, both the general sector and the agricultural sector made good advances.

The production of citrus is increasing very rapidly. This is primarily due to young plantations coming into production. These are mostly Valencia oranges which are shipped 4-6 weeks prior to Israel Valencias. Large amounts of Gaza citrus are shipped to Jordan for further distribution in the Arabian Peninsula. In 1970/71, about 27,000 tons were shipped through the Israeli Citrus Marketing Board. The 1971/72 production was approximately 200,000 tons, triple that of 1967/68. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## JORDAN

Agriculture is considered one of Jordan's most important economic activities. Approximately 40 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture or related work. In 1969, agriculture's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product was just under \$102 million, 18 percent of the total. Agriculture plus activities related to agriculture accounted for about half of the GDP.

Timely and well distributed rains, as well as relative stability in the border areas of the Jordan Valley, brought about a substantial recovery from what had been one of the worst years in agricultural production. Production of major crops such as wheat, barley, lentils, sesame, tomatoes, other vegetables, citrus, and bananas increased. The good grain crops substantially reduced the need to import barley, in view of the extended growing life of range resources, and made available substantial quantities of lentils and sesame for exports.

In 1971, the economy was beginning to show signs of recovery from the breakdown caused by the internal strife of the mid-1970's and the September civil war which saw a drop in the GDP of approximately 12 percent under that of 1969.

### Agricultural Production

The index for total agricultural production in 1971 was 117, up about 70 percent from 1970 (1961-65=100). Jordan's indices demonstrate a interesting cyclical trend which shows the critical relationship between Jordna's agricultural production and the rainfall factor.

Grains. Wheat production of the East Bank of Jordan for 1971 is estimated at 176,000 tons, up from 54,000 tons in 1970. Barley production rose to 29,000 tons, a sixfold increase from the previous year. Production on the West Bank is estimated at 20 percent of the East Bank, but that ratio lacks precision since crop patterns are changing somewhat on the West Bank.

The larger grain crop evolved as a result of favorable weather conditions, especially the unusually abundant precipitation in April. The larger grain crop means smaller import requirements for both wheat and barley. Preliminary estimates for 1970/71 show that Jordan imported a total of 160,000 tons of wheat, of which slightly more than two-thirds came from the United States. This was about 30 percent more than was imported the previous year. Forecasts for 1971/72 show an import need of approximately 110,000 tons of which 73 percent will emanate from the United States.

Wheat yields in Jordan are among the lowest in the world with rainfall a major limiting factor. The 1970 yields were 4 bushels per acre; in 1971 yields averaged 11 bushels with a high of 20 bushels per acre. During the last 2 years, a number of farmers have started using fertilizers and herbicides with encouraging results. Approximately 2,470 acres were fertilized but this is a tiny percent of the total wheat area. The use of herbicides was only on 1,980 acres, more than double the area of the previous year. Weed control by spraying has been the first improved practice to receive relatively wide acceptance by the wheat farmers.

Livestock. In years with good weather, livestock accounts for about one-third the worth of agricultural production. During years of drought, losses caused by animal death and increased slaughter are substantial. New programs to develop the livestock industry call for improving and increasing farm animals, developing poultry meat and egg production, improving veterinary services for stock raisers, increasing fodder production and grazing lands. The problem is that most forage production is limited by rainfall.

### Agricultural Policy

Jordan continues to emphasize the improvement of cultivation practices and water utilization to raise productivity. Strongly related is the improvement of living standards of the rural population. Substantial resources, both domestic and foreign, are being used to meet the development needs. Some of the methods with which the government aids the farmers' income are: Agricultural income is not taxed, imported inputs such as fertilizer, herbicides, and farm machinery are exempt from customs duty; irrigation water on the East Ghor Canal is sold to farmers below cost, and agricultural loans are provided at reasonable rates. A new law now under consideration is aimed at organizing agriculture on rainfed areas with less than 10 inches annual precipitation. This law may contain provisions for the adaptation and control of farming activities according to climatic and soil conditions in individual areas.

### Plans and Development

Work continues on a number of development projects supported by the UN, the United States, and others. Major UN undertakings deal with soil conservation, olive tree planting, tobacco cultivation, dryland farming, groundwater utilization, animal health, fisheries, agricultural marketing, and bedouin resettlement. U.S. assistance continues in the fields of wheat, vegetables, feasibility studies for fruit and vegetable processing, vegetable seed production, and preliminary drainage problems in the East Ghor canal area; projects involve forestation, veterinary services, livestock fattening, plant protection, and production of fruit tree seedlings.

Currently under preparation is a development plan for 1973-75 which will likely continue to emphasize increasing agricultural production to reduce the hiatus between exports and imports of agricultural products, as well as cover many other aspects ranging from agricultural practices to finance. Two previous plans fell considerably short of projected goals due to inadequate funding, administrative and organizational problems, and political insecurity.

### Agricultural Trade

Despite the large agricultural sector in Jordan, the country is heavily dependent on imports of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs. Jordan's agricultural exports remain small in comparison to import needs--in 1969 exports were approximately \$16 million; the same year, agricultural imports were just under \$53 million. In 1970,



imports reached \$57.5 million. Major items on the import side are sheep and goats for slaughter, meat, fish, eggs, milk, wheat, flour, cereals, pulses, citrus, apples, coffee, rice, sugar, tea, spices, and sesame.

In 1969, Jordan's major agricultural exports were fruits and vegetables, which accounted for over \$13 million, more than four-fifths of total agricultural exports and two-fifths of total exports. Tomatoes were the leading item with broadbeans, peas, squash, eggplant, cauliflower, cabbage, peppers, citrus, bananas, and watermelons following. Olives and olive oil originate on the West Bank.

The instability and strife within Jordan and its contiguous neighbors brought about border closings between Jordan and Syria and Iraq. This caused severe hardships on Jordanian exports. Other shipping routes proved more expensive, and impossible for perishable items. Syria and Iraq have traditionally been among the half-dozen leading buyers of Jordanian products.

U.S. exports to Jordan in 1971 totaled \$77.9 million of which \$7.0 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat flour valued at \$3.4 million, tobacco valued at \$984,000, and soybean salad oil valued at \$890,000.

### Outlook

Good rainfall distribution during the winter months promises a good wheat crop and better than average range conditions this summer. A good wheat harvest will reduce Jordanian imports. The border situation with Syria continues to cause disruption in the Jordanian economy. There have been some shortages of fertilizers and herbicides. While many farmers have returned to the Ghor Canal area, their income is being restricted because they are unable to market their vegetables and fruits to Syria and Lebanon. The Agricultural Credit Cooperation extended its medium term and seasonal loans to the Ghor farmers. But the current marketing difficulties have depressed prices and will discourage future rehabilitation of the area. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## LEBANON

Lebanese agricultural production continued its upward trend of the past few years. Production increased 6 percent in 1971. Agriculture continues to account for about 12 percent of the Gross National Product, approximately \$183 million in 1971.

Fruit production, primarily citrus and apples, accounted for about 53 percent of the slightly more than 1 million tons of agricultural output in 1971 and accounted for 29 percent of the value.

Fruit, mainly citrus, continues to dominate the agricultural export market, both in terms of volume and earnings. Exports of eggs have been affected by competition from local industries and incursion of lower priced products from Europe, as well as interruptions due to border closings. Lebanon has recently announced a resumption of large-scale exports to Iran.

Lebanon remains a net importer of agricultural products, particularly wheat.

### Agricultural Production

Total agricultural production index for 1971 was 133 (1961-65 = 100), up 7 points over 1970.



Wheat production was 45,000 tons, down 5,000 tons from the previous year. This smaller amount represents approximately 12 percent of total domestic consumption of wheat and flour. The difference will be imported mostly from the United States, Australia, and Canada. Wheat area in 1970 was 150,700 acres and in 1971 rose to 158,000 acres. Of the 250,000 tons of wheat imported during 1971, the U.S. share was 48 percent; of this, 60,000 tons was Title I P.L. 480 wheat.

The wheat flour import is limited to an annual 30,000 tons import quota of which West Germany is the leading supplier. The United States has about 5 percent of the market.

Lebanon depends heavily on imports of feedgrains to feed its poultry industry. The barley, corn, and grain sorghums grown in Lebanon supply approximately 11 percent of the domestic feedgrain requirements. Production of feedgrains totaled about 19,500 tons in 1971, up 6,500 over 1970. This was primarily due to better subsoil moisture. The estimated total domestic consumption of feedgrains for 1971 was about 220,000 tons.

In 1970, Lebanon produced a record citrus crop of 282,000 tons. This was due both to higher yields and new groves coming into production. More than 78 percent of this crop was exported. The 1971 crop is estimated at about 273,000 tons. There is an increasing use of fresh fruit for processing--about 50,000 tons from the last crop. A good market for citrus juice in Eastern Europe brought about 16 percent increase in juice production.

Lebanon's other large fruit crop is apples. Production in 1971 reached 150,000 tons, up 26 percent over the previous year. This was the third largest crop on record. Close to 85 percent was for export. Lebanon is having problems disposing of this large crop. Almost all of the crop will go to Arab countries--Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Syria. Total apple exports in 1971 were up by 31 percent from 96,000 tons in 1970.

The big story in the livestock sector is the reduced availability of butter from EC countries and dry milk from both Western and Eastern Europe. In addition, a sharp rise in retail prices may be the incentive to increase domestic production of these products. To improve the dairy breeding stock, Lebanon has a program to purchase 12,000 Holstein-Freisian bred heifers over the next 5 years. In November 1971, farmers purchased 50 bred heifers from the Netherlands. A herd of 50 Guernsey heifers donated from the United States was recently received in Lebanon for experimental work in dairy herd development.

The Lebanese livestock industry is still small. Most of the red meat has to be imported. In 1971, the livestock industry supplied 23,000 tons of red meat, up 4 percent over 1970. The poultry industry is well developed and has produced about 16,000 tons of meat annually over the last three years.

### Agricultural Policy

Agricultural policy continues to promote expansion and diversification of production. Tariff and import licensing requirements have been established to protect domestic production. Farm prices are kept stable with such import controls as price supports for wheat, sugarbeets, tobacco, and apples.

In August 1971, Lebanon and the United States concluded the second Title I P.L. 480 agreement, providing for the supply of 68,000 tons of wheat, valued at \$4.2 million.

In November 1971, Lebanon concluded an agreement with Canada to buy 50,000 tons of wheat to be delivered in July. The agreement with Australia was renewed in April 1971 and called for the import of 40,000 tons of wheat and the availability of up to 75,000 tons at arranged prices on the same terms as in previous years of the agreement.

Many other agreements were signed during the year. In September 1971, Lebanon and the Soviet Union took up negotiations to liquidate the clearing-house account between the 2 countries.

An agreement with Syria called for organizing an inland truck freight between the 2 countries. A new trade agreement was signed with Saudi Arabia in November 1971. This agreement, in part, gives special tariff treatment to agricultural and animal products.

In February 1971, Lebanon ratified an agreement with Egypt favoring Egyptian agricultural and industrial products in the Lebanese market.

Lebanon has adopted a development plan for 1972-77. The estimated total investment is \$2.4 billion. Of this amount, the annual investment in agricultural projects is \$19 million and irrigation projects, \$64 million. This is 21 percent of the total annual budget of \$397 million. Under the agricultural plans, 42,000 acres of crop land will be reclaimed with an expansion of 148,260 acres of irrigated land. Other projects call for land improvement, expansion of credit facilities for farmers, and market development for agricultural crops.

Plans are also underway for the expansion of the Beirut port grain silo facilities from 105,000 tons to 150,000 tons plus additional loading equipment.

### Foreign Trade

In 1970, imports and exports showed sharp increases following 2 years of moderate expansion. This increase followed the resumption of economic activity after the 1969 slowdown. Lebanon's primary agricultural markets continue to be its Arab neighbors.

Lebanon continues to diversify exports. Fruits and other foodstuffs still are the most important export group, but their contribution to the total trade picture has declined from 27 percent in 1965 to 16 percent in 1970.

Among the 201,000 tons (gross weight) of exportable citrus in 1971, were 148,000 tons of oranges; 6,000 tons of tangerines; 3,000 tons of grapefruit, and 44,000 tons of lemons. This citrus continues to reach established markets within the Arab world such as Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Kuwait. For 1971, the shipment of lemons was divided equally between the Arab markets and those of Eastern Europe.

There were significant changes in the total trade picture in 1965-70. On the import side: The EC share declined from 34 percent to 29 percent of total imports. The share for the United Kingdom, traditionally the single most import supplier, fell from 15 to 12 percent. Switzerland's share rose from 3 percent to 12 percent. On the export side: The Arab countries continued to take the largest share, 62 percent in 1965, 63 percent in 1970. The United States and the West European countries accounted for less than 10 percent of total exports and their share in 1970 was 7 percent. The East European markets including the USSR took about 5 percent.

U.S. exports to Lebanon in 1971 totaled \$85.1 million of which \$20.8 million were agricultural. Leading agricultural items were wheat, valued at \$5.8 million; soybean oil cake and meal, valued at \$2.9 million; corn, valued at \$4.0 million, and wool, valued at \$1.4 million. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

## SYRIA

Internal stability during 1971 was reflected in rising expectations for the economy. The more orderly domestic climate allowed planners a freer hand in the use of allocated resources which promised economic revival. Depending on weather conditions, agriculture accounts for between 20-26 percent of the GNP.

Syria's 1971-75 development plan should establish the foundation for a highly developed agro-industrial economy. Targets and allocations have been readjusted and a reappraisal of the public sector is underway. A review of the land reform program, and a critical look at cooperatives is being undertaken.

The growth rate for the 1971-75 period is estimated at 8.2 percent.

Cotton, vegetables, and pulses will no doubt benefit from expansion of irrigated land, and cotton plantings will probably increase, thereby assisting Syria's export income. The increase in other crops should make food more plentiful and help hold prices down.

### Agricultural Production

Syria's 1971 wheat crop, estimated at 600,000 tons, was 20 percent higher than the 1970 crop but still disappointing. Weather once again was the cause of the shortfall. Although precipitation was considerable during the winter and the spring, it was not sufficient to compensate for the depleted subsoil moisture conditions in much of the wheat area where the rain came late. To meet its shortfall in domestic wheat needs, Syria will likely import 200,000 tons of soft wheat and about 80,000 tons of wheat flour (whole wheat weight). Despite the imports, Syria will probably export 100,000 tons of its best commercial grades of durum which normally sell at higher prices than the wheat Syria imports.

Syria's cotton output is estimated at 156,000 tons compared with 150,000 tons in 1970. This increase was achieved despite the reduction in the cultivated area.

The production of livestock and livestock products remained at a fairly stable level in recent years. In 1971, egg production amounted to 299 million from some 4 million layers. Chicken meat production totaled about 6,000 tons.

In 1972 Syria plans to increase chick output by constructing a hatchery in Siduaya. This will add to the 18 centers already producing about 6 million chicks and will help to cut down the need to import. Present estimates are that imports may be phased out by 1975.

### Agricultural Policy

A primary aim of Syria's development plan is that by 1975 the level of agricultural production will have increased by a third over 1970. Only 6.8 percent of the allocation of the plan funds is specifically aimed at agriculture. However, allocations for the Euphrates dam and for other irrigation and land reform will add another 28 percent to the agricultural share. The projected crop production increases are as follows: Wheat, 52 percent; barley, 17 percent; cotton, 28 percent; lentils, 75 percent; peanuts, 38 percent; beans, 43 percent; oilseeds, 10 percent; sugarbeets, 58 percent; tomatoes, 54 percent; onions, 170 percent; potatoes, 40 percent; citrus fruit, 145 percent; apples, 102 percent; meats, 32 percent; milk, 33 percent; eggs, 67 percent; and honey 28 percent. By 1975, it is expected that about 22 percent of the national income will come from agriculture which will be the leading economic sector.



In 1970, Syria exported \$197 million worth of merchandise, mostly to East European countries. Neighboring Lebanon bought about 14 percent and other Middle Eastern and European countries bought smaller amounts. The U.S. share was about 1 percent.

Agricultural items accounted for approximately two-thirds of the exports. Principal farm commodities were raw cotton, food products, and wool.

In 1970, imports amounted to \$360 million; 30 percent came from Eastern Europe, about 20 percent from Western Europe, and 4 percent from the United States. Major imports include manufactured items, raw materials, and foodstuff. Food accounted for about 15 percent of total imports.

During 1971, Syria made changes in foreign trade regulations to permit the private sector to import raw agricultural and some industrial materials beyond foreign currency allocations.

The agricultural raw materials included seed, chemicals, and certain livestock products. A shortage of foreign exchange places restraints on trade, limiting imports to essentials such as the grain that will be needed during 1972 to meet the domestic demand.

U.S. exports to Syria in 1971 totaled \$23.2 million of which \$13.9 million were agricultural. Largest of the agricultural items were wheat valued at \$10.8 million, tobacco valued at \$2.0 million, and barley valued at \$867,000. U.S. imports of Syrian farm products were \$1.7 million. Tobacco valued at \$772,000, hides and skins valued at \$504,000, and wool valued at \$267,000 were the big items. (H. Charles Treagle)

## TURKEY

The Turkish wheat crop for 1970 was by far the largest on record. Estimates in Turkey are running as high as 13.0 million tons. USDA estimates are 10.5 million tons. Other grains also did very well. Pulses increased by slightly more than 10 percent. The cotton crop was 490,000 tons. up 22 percent over 1970.

The contribution of agricultural workers in the labor force is steadily decreasing, presently slightly under 65 percent.

The ratio of agricultural sector in the Gross National Product is also decreasing as industry makes increasing strides. The agricultural share is now 26 percent of GNP. Turkey's population, however, continues to increase at a high 2.6 percent annual rate, amounting to approximately 1 million people annually. The GNP is estimated to have increased 9.2 percent in 1971, due largely to the excellent agricultural production. Turkish laborers in Europe now number over one-half million and are increasing. The remittances from these workers is estimated at \$485 million in 1971 compared to \$273 million in 1970. This is a big input into Turkey's foreign exchange coffers.

Turkey underwent a number of changes in 1971 beginning early in the year with a change in government and assumption of martial law..

Despite the best agricultural year on record, the economy is apparently in a slump owing to a stagnation in employment; investment and capital goods industries are depressed.

Land reform in Turkey has at least 2 aspects. One is to consolidate the very fragmented land holdings; second, is to split up the large land holdings and redistribute the land to the farmers who work them.



## Agricultural Production

Turkey's total agricultural output for 1971 increased about 7 percent, reaching an index of 133 (1961-65 = 100).

Grains. After 3 years of relatively poor wheat crops which required substantial wheat imports, Turkey reaped a crop of approximately 10.5 million tons because of excellent climatic conditions throughout the growing season. This came about with a reduction of 100,000 hectares in area, resulting in a total of 8.1 million hectares planted to wheat. The national yield increased from about 14 bushels per acre to 19 bushels. This large crop has severely taxed Turkish wheat storage capacity. It also has resulted in a possible export of 200,000 tons, of which half is being shipped to Iran. Other grains also did extremely well. The barley crop was up by 24 percent, totaling 4.1 million tons. This may result in some malt barley export to Europe. In total, the grain crop was up by over 26 percent.

For the second time in the past 19 years, Turkey will not require significant imports of wheat. This will mean a saving of approximately \$30-40 million worth of hard currency based on average expenditures for wheat over the last 3 years. Harvest figures on the high-yielding wheat varieties are uncertain. But it is known that a really spectacular payoff from the Mexican wheat program has taken place in the southern and western coastal areas.

Cotton. A record 490,000 metric tons of cotton was estimated for 1971. This was 22 percent over the previous year. Agricultural officials estimated a 7 percent increase in the Aegean cotton area, and a 50 percent increase in the Cukurova area. The increase in area is partly due to higher cotton prices and to the dissatisfaction of Turkish farmers with the results of the previous year's Mexican wheat harvest. The price support program and the application of a system of floating minimum export prices along with the devaluation of the Turkish lira, pushed domestic cotton prices to near-record levels during 1970/71.

The support prices announced in May were increased in July, after the export dollar rate was increased from TL12 to TL13. Simultaneously, minimum export prices were set for future deliveries. In August, as the world cotton prices increased, the minimum export prices were raised to 17 percent over the previous year.

Fats and Oils. Edible vegetable oil output for 1971/72 is estimated at 322,000 tons, 6 percent lower than the previous year. This was due mainly to the "off" year for olives--with oil production down to 50,000 tons from 110,000 tons. The 18 percent increase in cottonseed oil production and the 12 percent increase in sunflowerseed oil will not offset the lower olive oil output.

This will not be enough to meet Turkish demand, because prices are expected to rise to record levels. Turkey will need to import some tallow to meet the needs of the soap industry. In addition, to keep the vegetable oil market stable, importation of a substantial amount of oil seems likely in 1972.

Citrus. Turkish citrus output continues to increase. A 11 percent increase in lemon production--up to 140,000 tons--plus an increase in tangerines resulted from favorable weather conditions, and an increase in the number of young trees coming into bearing. For the next 3 to 5 years, the number of bearing trees probably will continue to rise. Total citrus production rose 2 percent in 1971.

In 1970/71 marketing year, Turkish citrus exports did very well. Total exports were up by 51 percent to more than 80,000 tons. The devaluation in August 1970 was an important factor. Orange exports doubled to 20,000 tons. Tangerine and grapefruit exports were slightly lower due to slightly lower production, but also because of the

cholera scare. A 100 percent increase was noted in lemon exports up to 36,000 tons. The export market for lemons has been very strong. The Turkish exporter has tightened up on quality control and as a result, Turkish lemons are tops in the West German market.

Other Commodities. The production of filberts was 150,000 tons, down from a record 240,000 tons in 1970. Tobacco production was just about the same as last year at 148,000 tons. Sugarbeet production increased by 36 percent over 1970 to a record 5.8 million tons.

### Agricultural Policy

On March 3, 1971, the World Bank signed an agreement with Turkey extending a \$25 million loan for the improvement of Turkey's citrus industry. The effective date was to be September 8, 1971, but implementation has been slow and the project has not yet begun. Plans call for 2 ferry boats, 385 trailers with refrigeration facilities, and 100 trailer trucks and the building of 5 packing plants, 5 cold-storage units, and 1 wooden crate manufacturing plant, plantings of new orchards, and some technical aid and consulting and research service.

In 1971, Turkey agreed to ban all opium poppy production as of the 1972 crop. To substitute for the loss of the poppy income, Turkey with the assistance of the United States, is undertaking a program to help increase the income of the former poppy growers.

Price support policies have remained basically the same as in 1970. The government has a minimum price for export commodities and wheat. With the exception of sugarbeets, corn, and rice, price supports were higher in 1970 than in 1971. Increasing production costs were the reason given for increases. The price support policy has not been effective in preventing surpluses in tobacco and raisins.

A major change in agricultural policy affecting exports in 1971 was the increased exchange rate for the 9 major export commodities (cotton, tobacco, filberts, raisins, figs, fig paste, olive oil, oilcake, and molasses) from \$1=TL12 to \$1=TL13. The Turkish devaluation on August 1970 called for \$1=TL15 but a different rate was accepted for the major agricultural exports. With the recent devaluation of the U.S. dollar, the Turkish lira was revalued up to \$1=TL14 but the rate for the major agricultural commodities was held at \$1=TL13.

### Agricultural Trade

Total Turkish exports for 1971 are \$677 million, three-fourths agricultural. This was a 15 percent increase over 1970. Cotton, tobacco, filberts, raisins, and oilseed cakes were again the major items in order of importance. Because of the excellent wheat harvest, Turkey plans to export 200,000 tons during the 1971/72 season. At the same time, however, wheat imports exceeding 300,000 tons will be received, 245,000 tons under P.L. 480 agreement. This occurred because the agreement for wheat imports was contracted in early 1971 before the assessment of the wheat harvest was made. Further imports, at least until after the 1972 harvest, will not be needed.

Cotton exports could reach 305,000 tons in 1971/72, up 20 percent from the previous year. The record harvest, combined with good prices, should create strong demand for the fiber.

On the import side, wheat is still the largest item. Other items are wool, tallow, hides and skins, and vegetable oil. Total imports are \$1,171 million of which agricultural items amount to less than 5 percent. Total imports increased by about one-fourth over 1970.

U.S. exports to Turkey in 1971 totaled \$306.6 million of which \$48.6 million were agricultural. Largest agricultural items were wheat valued at \$30.1 million and non-fat dry milk for relief valued at \$5.9 million. U.S. imports of Turkish farm produce amounted to \$73.7 million in 1971--tobacco valued at \$60.9 million, pistachio nuts valued at \$4.6 million, and filberts valued at \$3.0 million were the largest items.

### Outlook

The winter wheat crop is off to a slow start this year. Early forecasts point strongly to below normal yields for fall planted crops--wheat and barley--and only optimum conditions for the rest of the growing season will bring yields up to average. Even then, the crop will be approximately 30 percent below the record 1971 harvest. The area planted to wheat on the Anatolian plateau is not expected to show much change. Last year, a dry fall plus high cotton prices caused a 30 percent decline in wheat planted in the Cukurova area. While this large switch should not occur again, some farmers will continue to switch from Mexican wheat into cotton. The year 1972 will be an "on" year for filberts, olives, and pistachios and a substantial increase in production is expected.

Some increase is expected in livestock production. But per capita consumption of meats may be lower than 1971 due to the high population increase. (Michael E. Kurtzig)

### APPENDIX TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1967-71	62
2 West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production, total and per capita, by country, 1967-71	63
3 West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country; averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71	64
4 Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71	67

Table 1.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production,  
total and per capita, by country, 1967-71  
(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1/</sup>	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1/</sup>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	146	131	144	125	170	139	123	134	114	153
Iran	122	132	128	132	121	109	114	108	108	96
Iraq	107	123	122	112	106	94	105	101	90	82
Israel	129	133	135	140	158	115	115	114	115	127
Jordan	128	90	112	69	117	113	77	91	53	88
Lebanon	142	122	114	126	133	129	108	99	106	110
Syria	102	91	91	85	88	91	79	77	69	69
Turkey	121	124	120	124	133	110	110	104	104	109
Total West Asia	120	124	121	124	128	108	108	103	102	103
Africa:										
Algeria	89	106	91	100	92	80	92	77	82	73
Angola	110	108	114	115	118	102	98	102	100	101
Burundi	115	115	118	124	129	106	103	103	106	108
Cameroon	117	120	122	122	128	107	108	107	105	108
Dahomey	107	111	114	117	120	99	101	101	102	102
Egypt	101	105	114	112	113	91	93	98	94	92
Ethiopia	110	112	114	117	118	102	101	101	101	100
Ghana	111	104	110	109	115	99	90	92	89	91
Guinea	103	110	117	121	125	95	99	103	104	105
Ivory Coast	126	120	136	132	141	114	105	116	109	114
Kenya	116	123	125	133	128	102	104	103	105	98
Liberia	117	119	122	131	135	106	105	104	109	108
Libya	132	154	140	123	155	116	131	116	99	121
Malagasy Republic	119	122	122	130	130	109	109	107	112	109
Malawi	131	113	122	140	165	119	100	105	118	136
Mali	106	101	116	108	113	97	90	101	92	94
Morocco	106	148	122	132	142	94	127	101	106	111
Niger	119	93	122	107	107	107	81	103	88	85
Nigeria	101	101	114	108	111	92	89	98	91	91
Rhodesia	100	78	95	87	101	87	66	78	69	77
Rwanda	134	133	138	146	150	119	114	115	119	118
Senegal	116	92	104	82	109	106	82	90	70	90
Sierra Leone	103	107	104	110	112	95	97	92	95	95
South Africa, Rep. of	131	113	118	122	130	119	101	103	103	106
Sudan	120	109	126	129	132	106	94	105	104	103
Tanzania	113	114	116	117	117	102	101	100	98	95
Togo	113	118	120	124	129	102	104	103	104	106
Tunisia	88	99	89	118	138	79	87	76	94	111
Uganda	111	123	127	126	123	99	106	107	103	97
Upper Volta	104	98	102	99	99	98	91	93	88	87
Zaire	104	112	115	120	119	95	100	100	102	100
Zambia	143	115	118	87	161	129	101	101	72	130
Total Africa	110	110	115	116	120	100	97	99	97	98

<sup>1/</sup> Based on preliminary data.



Table 2.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of food production,  
total and per capita, by country, 1967-71  
(1961-65 = 100)

Region and country	Total					Per capita				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1/</sup>	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>1/</sup>
West Asia:										
Cyprus	147	132	145	126	172	140	124	135	115	155
Iran	123	132	128	133	121	110	114	108	109	96
Iraq	107	123	121	112	105	94	105	100	90	81
Israel	126	130	130	136	155	112	113	110	112	124
Jordan	128	90	112	69	117	113	77	91	53	88
Lebanon	144	118	109	123	131	131	105	94	104	108
Syria	112	84	85	76	78	100	73	72	62	61
Turkey	119	122	119	124	132	108	108	103	104	108
Total West Asia	120	123	121	123	127	108	107	103	102	102
Africa:										
Algeria	89	107	91	100	92	80	93	77	82	73
Angola	107	109	112	114	115	99	99	100	100	98
Burundi	115	116	119	124	128	106	104	104	106	107
Cameroon	116	120	119	122	125	106	108	105	105	105
Dahomey	106	110	113	116	120	98	100	100	101	102
Egypt	103	108	112	112	116	93	95	96	94	95
Ethiopia	110	111	114	116	117	102	100	101	100	99
Ghana	111	104	110	109	115	99	90	92	89	91
Guinea	104	111	117	124	127	96	100	103	107	107
Ivory Coast	121	123	134	134	146	109	108	114	111	118
Kenya	122	124	121	125	121	107	105	99	99	93
Liberia	102	102	102	103	104	92	90	87	85	83
Libya	131	154	139	122	155	115	131	115	98	121
Malagasy Republic	119	123	127	129	133	109	110	111	111	112
Malawi	176	128	165	133	177	160	113	142	112	145
Mali	103	94	109	99	104	94	84	95	84	86
Morocco	106	151	124	133	144	94	130	103	107	112
Niger	119	93	122	106	107	107	81	103	87	85
Nigeria	101	101	114	108	111	92	89	98	91	91
Rhodesia	104	84	113	98	122	91	71	92	77	93
Rwanda	134	133	138	146	150	119	114	115	119	118
Senegal	116	91	102	80	106	106	81	89	68	88
Sierra Leone	103	108	104	109	112	95	98	92	95	95
South Africa, Rep. of	136	114	119	123	136	124	101	103	104	111
Sudan	118	97	121	119	123	105	83	101	96	96
Tanzania	112	114	116	118	118	102	101	100	99	96
Togo	115	117	121	126	131	104	103	104	106	107
Tunisia	88	97	88	112	138	79	85	75	93	111
Uganda	115	119	121	121	119	102	103	102	99	94
Upper Volta	103	95	98	95	95	97	88	89	85	83
Zaire	106	113	116	121	121	97	101	101	103	101
Zambia	189	135	143	100	204	171	119	122	83	164
Total Africa	111	110	115	115	121	101	97	99	96	99

<sup>1/</sup> Based on preliminary data.



Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

[illegible]

Table 3.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice, paddy	Dry peas and beans	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton- seed	Tobacco	Sugar- beets	Milk	Wool	Meat
	1,000 metric tons														
Total															
1968	15,124	6,238	1,056	1,501	302	4,099	2,403	610	795	1,323	217	8,676	8,514	99	1,112
1969	14,570	6,693	1,061	1,531	309	4,122	2,237	550	754	1,282	200	7,487	8,405	99	1,180
1970	13,715	5,699	1,070	1,635	299	4,138	2,439	596	745	1,271	202	8,689	8,455	99	1,230
1971	15,551	6,137	1,132	1,559	312	4,131	2,864	570	821	1,394	203	10,321	8,550	99	1,268

1/ Data for 1971 are preliminary.

2/ Oranges and tangerines only.

3/ Dry beans only.

4/ Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit.

5/ 1959 only.

-- = None or negligible.



Table 4.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71

Country and year	: Wheat	: Corn	: Sorghum: and millet	: Rice, paddy	: Cassava	: Other crops/	: Citrus	: Bananas and plantains	: Sugar, raw	: Peanuts	: Cotton- seed	: Tobacco	: Coffee 2/	: Cocoa beans 2/	: Cotton
Algeria								1,000 metric tons							
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1961-65	1,246	6	--	6	--	226	413	--	1	--	--	6	--	--	--
1968	1,534	7	--	6	--	110	487	--	8	--	--	6	--	--	--
1969	1,239	6	--	6	--	130	425	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
1970	1,500	7	--	7	--	117	434	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
1971	1,200	6	--	6	--	130	415	--	10	--	--	6	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	192	58	32	17	2	91	--	8
1961-65	17	408	69	27	1,309	144	71	195	66	30	12	4	176	--	5
1968	19	407	75	33	1,545	172	80	213	68	32	30	5	186	--	15
1969	14	420	77	33	1,590	179	81	220	69	32	40	4	204	--	22
1970	20	415	78	34	1,600	181	82	225	70	35	52	5	198	--	30
1971	15	415	78	33	1,625	186	80	230	70	35	57	5	204	--	33
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	954	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1961-65	6	98	118	3	854	687	--	1,141	--	2	5	--	15	--	3
1968	10	120	146	3	930	857	--	1,320	--	7	7	--	17	--	3
1969	9	120	165	5	935	796	--	1,350	--	7	6	--	15	--	3
1970	9	125	170	12	950	830	--	1,400	--	10	6	--	22	--	3
1971	9	140	175	12	965	845	--	1,450	--	10	6	--	25	--	3
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	168	351	11	759	837	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	63	7
1961-65	--	223	371	11	798	873	--	684	5	109	31	2	54	81	15
1968	--	280	500	14	855	955	--	650	7	208	44	4	66	104	22
1969	--	250	510	14	870	975	--	665	12	188	62	4	72	108	24
1970	--	250	520	14	890	995	--	680	15	190	26	4	69	112	13
1971	--	255	530	14	910	1,015	--	695	15	190	53	4	75	120	26
Dahomey															
Average:															
1957-59	--	180	69	2	813	451	--	--	--	25	3	1	1	--	1
1961-65	--	219	67	1	1,108	559	--	--	--	27	3	1	1	--	1

--Continued

Table 4.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

[illegible]

--Continued

Table 4.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum: and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava: root	Other crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/
Ivory Coast														
Average:														
1957-59	--	113	55	122	373	1,338	--	324	--	24	3	2	135	54
1961-65	--	155	47	217	488	1,407	--	757	--	25	5	2	207	109
1968	--	206	47	365	530	1,571	--	797	--	32	28	2	204	143
1969	--	250	47	303	532	1,728	--	810	--	42	22	3	276	181
1970	--	207	44	300	540	1,671	--	820	--	36	18	3	240	180
1971	--	213	45	310	555	1,717	--	840	--	40	19	3	250	225
Kenya														
Average:														
1957-59	112	1,101	343	6	--	n.a.	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--
1961-65	122	1,357	307	19	--	193	30	--	39	5	6	1	41	--
1968	226	1,600	350	30	--	195	45	--	103	13	8	--	48	--
1969	216	1,400	325	34	--	200	50	--	125	15	8	--	60	--
1970	220	1,500	350	34	--	218	50	--	125	13	9	--	70	--
1971	180	1,300	350	34	--	200	50	--	138	13	12	--	66	--
Liberia														
Average:														
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1
1961-65	--	11	--	161	229	23	5	77	--	2	--	--	3	1
1968	--	10	--	152	230	25	6	81	--	2	--	--	4	2
1969	--	11	--	153	233	25	6	82	--	2	--	--	4	2
1970	--	11	--	153	235	26	6	84	--	2	--	--	5	2
1971	--	11	--	153	237	27	6	87	--	2	--	--	4	2
Libya														
Average:														
1957-59	42	--	--	--	--	17	10	--	--	11	--	1	--	--
1961-65	39	--	--	--	--	13	17	--	--	9	--	1	--	--
1968	52	--	--	--	--	12	21	--	--	13	--	2	--	--
1969	78	--	--	--	--	12	18	--	--	10	--	2	--	--
1970	21	--	--	--	--	10	18	--	--	11	--	2	--	--
1971	50	--	--	--	--	12	20	--	--	13	--	2	--	--
Malagasy Rep.														
Average:														
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	1	4	53	1
1961-65	--	87	--	1,479	838	355	--	139	96	32	3	5	55	1

--Continued









Table 4.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

Country and year	: Wheat	: Corn	: Sorghum	: Rice, :Cassava:	: Other : root	: Citrus	: Bananas : and : plantains:	: Sugar, :Peanuts:	: Cotton-:Tobacco:	: Coffee : 2/	: Cocoa : beans : 2/
	: : millet	: : paddy	: : : crops1/					: raw	: seed		
----- 1,000 metric tons -----											
Tunisia											
Average:											
1957-59	514	4	--	--	32	81	--	--	--	2	--
1961-65	449	3	--	--	50	82	--	4	--	1	--
1968	383	2	--	--	75	97	--	4	--	3	--
1969	370	2	--	--	75	75	--	5	--	3	--
1970	450	2	--	--	75	78	--	6	--	3	--
1971	600	2	--	--	50	84	--	7	--	3	--
Uganda											
Average:											
1957-59	--	178	587	--	1,050	980	--	220	172	143	98
1961-65	--	302	685	--	1,164	967	--	240	182	131	154
1968	--	320	710	--	1,250	980	--	280	200	154	200
1969	--	320	710	--	1,250	985	--	300	210	168	201
1970	--	335	720	--	1,250	990	--	300	210	172	180
1971	--	315	700	--	1,250	990	--	300	200	152	189
Upper Volta											
Average:											
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	48	--	--	46	4	2
1961-65	--	151	927	25	31	47	--	--	122	6	3
1968	--	120	900	35	30	45	--	--	92	21	11
1969	--	110	960	36	31	45	--	--	100	26	14
1970	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	100	26	14
1971	--	100	900	37	32	45	--	--	100	26	14
Zaire											
Average:											
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	173	101	53
1961-65	2	240	43	63	6,760	300	--	1,380	120	29	60
1968	3	300	47	100	7,200	338	--	1,600	200	28	60
1969	3	357	50	130	7,250	343	--	1,650	200	36	66
1970	3	329	55	175	7,400	368	--	1,700	200	40	69
1971	3	340	27	180	7,400	378	--	1,700	190	44	65
Zambia 4/											
Average:											
1957-59	1	130	1-	--	5/182	3	--	--	8	--	--
1961-65	1	167	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	15	1	--

--Continued

Table 4.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1961-65, annual 1968-71--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum: and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton- seed	Tobacco	Coffee 2/	Cocoa beans 2/	Cotton
									1,000	metric tons					
1968	1	249	--	--	5/145	2	--	--	22	9	3	7	--	--	1
1969	1	254	--	--	5/145	3	--	--	30	11	5	6	--	--	2
1970	1	127	--	--	5/143	4	--	--	40	6	4	5	--	--	2
1971	1	400	--	--	5/145	6	--	--	42	15	8	6	--	--	4
Total 6/															
Average:															
1957-59	5,282	12,295	12,358	4,417	26,077	20,433	1,439	8,944	1,477	3,352	1,506	170	625	521	771
1961-65	5,629	14,910	16,922	5,390	27,584	23,705	2,183	9,817	2,078	4,268	1,672	203	912	884	856
1968	7,890	15,850	17,096	6,853	27,713	24,995	2,819	10,700	3,000	4,147	1,942	176	1,040	815	1,049
1969	6,654	16,970	19,691	6,913	31,782	25,763	2,950	11,047	3,207	4,568	2,301	170	1,132	963	1,224
1970	7,566	16,979	18,367	7,051	29,441	27,422	2,969	11,241	3,056	3,539	2,161	185	1,134	1,049	1,175
1971	8,203	20,314	19,073	7,147	29,976	28,017	3,044	11,463	3,704	4,227	2,237	192	1,138	1,121	1,176

11/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.

2/ Data are for the marketing year beginning in the year shown.

### 3/ Exportable production.

4/ Commercial production only unless specified otherwise.

5/ Total production.

6/ Total of listed countries. Includes commercial production only for all crops except cassava in Malawi and Zambia.

-- = None or negligible.





U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

